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Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, U.S. Military, Yugoslavia.

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Clear, occasional showers. Temp. 55-65 (13-17). Tomorrow: High clouds. Yesterday's High: 58-64 (14-18). LONDON: Sunny intervals. Tomorrow: High clouds. Yesterday's High: 54-60 (12-16). CHANDEL: Moderate. Today's High: 50-60 (10-16). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 51-62 (11-16). Today's High: 59-61 (14-16). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

No. 27,451

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 17-18, 1971

Established 1887



FIREBASE 6—South Vietnamese troops help wounded comrades into a U.S. Army helicopter after a rocket and mortar attack on the Central Highlands stronghold.

West Hits Moscow on Berlin Plan

Polish Story Called a Plant

By John M. Goshko

BONN, April 16 (WP)—Western diplomatic sources today denounced the mysterious publication of a Soviet position paper as a Moscow-inspired attempt to mislead world opinion about the status of the four-power Berlin negotiations.

The incident was precipitated last night by the Polish newspaper Zycie Warszawy, which published what it described as the contents of a 12-page Soviet proposal introduced at the Berlin talks on March 26.

Publication of the text, which Zycie Warszawy said was obtained from "Western sources" in Brussels, came on the eve of the 18th round of Berlin negotiations between ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet press agency Tass distributed the complete article on its Russian-language wire.

However, representatives of the three Western powers and of the West German government agreed that the Zycie Warszawy text was edited to create the impression that the Russians are offering much greater concessions than is actually the case.

West German spokesman Rudiger von Weizsacker said that the Polish version, "although not incorrect, was incomplete and, by being out of context, gave a deceptively more positive picture than the Soviet working paper of March 26 justified."

Scheel's Comment: Asked about the Polish article in a television interview, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel conceded that it "approximately reflects the contents of the Soviet paper." However, he added, "not everything is contained" and it "is somewhat more positive than one can judge the real paper to be."

U.S. sources went even further, describing it as "very cosmeticized and thus completely misleading and distorted." They added that despite Zycie Warszawy's claims about the source of the document, there was very little doubt that it had been planted in the Polish newspaper by the Russians. In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the U.S. government was disturbed over the Warsaw report.

Western sources said they believed that the Soviet Union had been stung by reports in the Western press describing the Soviet position as inflexible. The Russians, the sources said, apparently were attempting a counter-plot aimed at making world opinion believe that the Berlin offer is fair and generous.

In addition, the sources pointed to an accompanying commentary by Zycie Warszawy, which implied that one of the Western powers had reacted favorably to the Soviet position paper. This, the sources said, is completely incorrect. Today's three-hour meeting in Bonn was held in the presence of the Warsaw report.

Agnew Lets Peace Rally Use Capitol

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Vice-President Agnew said yesterday that he has decided to grant a request by an anti-war group to hold a mass rally on the west lawn of the Capitol later this month.

At the same time the Vice-President approved a request by a group of Vietnam veterans to hold a smaller rally on the Capitol's west steps, but he denied their request for permission to hold a second demonstration there.

Mr. Agnew's decision marked the first time permission has been given to hold a mass gathering on the Capitol grounds. In a letter to Phillip J. Hirschkop, an attorney representing the National Peace Action Coalition, the anti-war group coordinating the mass demonstration scheduled for April 24, Mr. Agnew said he had waived the statutory prohibition against assemblies on the Capitol grounds without conferring with House Speaker Carl Albert, who shares the authority with Mr. Agnew, because Rep. Albert, D., Okla., was out of the country and could not be contacted.

Others Refused: A number of anti-war groups have been denied use of Capitol facilities in the past, including the organization that sponsored the Vietnam Moratorium program here in November of 1969, when some 250,000 demonstrated. Jerry Gordon, a coordinator for NPAAC, called the Vice-President's decision a "historic breakthrough" and said he is pleased with the cooperation his group received from administration officials. The administration's general cooperation is something of a departure from previous anti-war protests in the capital, when organizers encountered numerous bureaucratic entanglements in obtaining marching and assembly permits.

Mr. Agnew's letter noted that the protest organizers had agreed to supply 2,000 of their own marshals to supervise the Capitol rally, and that they had predicted an attendance of about 50,000. The Vice-President said that he was waiving the anti-assembly statute "because of these assurances."

Veterans' Request: In a separate letter to John K. McIlroy, an official of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Mr. Agnew said he was granting that group's request to hold an hour-long demonstration at the Capitol on April 19. The veterans plan to meet a delegation of congressmen there that day.

However, a second request from the veterans' group to hold a demonstration at the Capitol April 23 was turned down. Mr. Agnew said, because it would interfere with advance plans for the next day's gathering.

The veterans had planned to use the second rally, which was scheduled to last about an hour, to return their Vietnam war medals to congressmen, who would then convey them to the President.

Agnew Sets Limits: WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Limitations as detailed in Mr. Agnew's letter to Mr. Hirschkop included: (1) The assembly on the Capitol grounds shall be limited to the west front of the Capitol. (2) No more than 100 participants may ascend the steps which serve as the immediate entrance to the west front.

Follow-Up to Laos Attack

Saigon Reports Its Troops On Drive in A Shau Valley

SAIGON, April 16 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops are engaged in a large-scale operation to drive the North Vietnamese from the A Shau Valley along the Laotian border, military sources said today.

U.S. paratroopers withdrew from a secret probe of the valley in the first U.S. penetration of the region in nearly two years.

In the Central Highlands, a top South Vietnamese commander said "enemy pressure around Firebase 6 has been completely lifted" and North Vietnamese besiegers of the outpost were withdrawing toward Laos.

The South Vietnamese command declined to discuss the A Shau operation, which military sources said has been designated "Lam Son 720."

The operation also was reported today in the Saigon Post, which said there were 10,000 South Vietnamese rangers and infantrymen from the 1st Division, supported by American air and artillery units. Military sources said the number of troops reported by the Post may be too high.

The paper said the new drive was a follow-up to Lam Son 719, the six-week incursion into Laos to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Military sources said the South Vietnamese were lifted by helicopters into the A Shau Valley on Wednesday in an effort to oust the North Vietnamese who have occupied it for 18 months.

Base Shelled: A South Vietnamese spokesman said Firebase 6 was last shelled on Wednesday after several battalions of Saigon troops fought their way into the outpost.

Maj. Gen. Ngo Dzu, commander of South Vietnam's II Region, said, "The enemy pressure around Firebase 6 has been completely lifted." He said the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Citizen Is Held In Amsterdam Blast

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—The State Department said today a U.S. citizen, Fred Rene Willner, is being held on suspicion of involvement in the bombing in Amsterdam of the Soviet Trade Mission.

Mr. Willner, 35, was born in Leipzig, Germany, and naturalized as an American citizen in the New York District Court in May, 1963. Mr. Willner has been living for the last several years in Amsterdam where he is married to a Dutch citizen and works as a painter.

Three Republican Senators Ask Nixon to Clarify His Statement on 'Total Withdrawal' from Vietnam

AUSTIN, Texas, April 16 (WP)—Part of the answer to the often-asked question "What's old Lyndon Johnson up to these days?" can now be told. The former chief of state has become a butter and egg man.

Once a week he helicopters into Austin from the LBJ ranch with his produce. From the heliport atop the federal building, Mr. Johnson takes his wares to the family television station, KTEC-TV. There's an announcement over the intercom: "Fresh eggs and country butter are on sale in the executive board room" and the staff files in to buy their groceries from the boss.

A television newscaster said the eggs are very fresh and they are only 40 cents a dozen, about 10 cents less than the going rate at Austin supermarkets. They are not stamped with the presidential seal.

50 Long-Haired Pop Singers, Hot Pants Fail to Daunt Pope

VATICAN CITY, April 16 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI greeted scores of long-haired, hippie-dressed youths—including two girls in hot pants—at a Vatican audience today. One rock 'n' roll drummer challenged the Pontiff to help end military conscription.

"I'll remember what you have suggested," Mr. Bedson said the Pope replied. One member of the pop group, singer Leslie Walker, 22, wore a black Superman sweater with a big red letter "S" on the front. "John [Bedson] told the Pope if he could ban Roman Catholics from taking contraceptives, he also should ban them from fighting and end the draft in Italy," Mr. Walker said.

He said that the Pope replied, after a pause, that this was beyond his powers. Two girls wore hot pants, the target of Vatican criticism two days ago. But the shorts were almost completely hidden under maxi-skirts.

"We are not in a position to appreciate your artistic forms," the Pope said, "nor to evaluate the esthetic forms in which you express your personalities." But, he added, he could and did appreciate the sincerity of youth, its spontaneity, its necessity to express itself in its own way and its freedom from "certain formal and conventional restraints." "Help others," he said, "with the instrument of art, to ennoble themselves, to elevate themselves, to become more human and Christian."

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PEKING TOURISTS—Members of the U.S. table tennis delegation and their guide seen recently at the summer palace of the Manchurian emperors outside of Peking.

No Pressure Implied

White House Assures Russia On Its New Policy to Peking

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT)—The White House said yesterday that efforts by the United States to improve relations with China were in no way meant to embarrass or exert pressure on the Soviet Union.

"That is simply not the purpose of the moves that have been taken," Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen at the daily White House briefing. "They are in no way related to our relations with the Soviet Union."

With his remarks, which he repeated during the course of the briefing, Mr. Ziegler seemed to be making a deliberate effort to counteract any impression that the relaxation of trade restrictions and other steps announced Wednesday were designed to influence the talks under way between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms or over the status of Berlin.

At the same time, he readily conceded that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had been right when he said that the initiatives taken by Peking and Washington during the last few days represent a "new page" in relations between the two countries.

Mr. Chou made the remark in a special Wednesday to the visiting U.S. table tennis team in Peking. "I don't think there is any doubt," Mr. Ziegler said, "that the initiatives the President has taken over the past two years, and, indeed, the initiatives taken by Peking in inviting Americans to China have turned a new page in our communication and relations with the People's Republic of China."

A spokesman for the State Department said today the United States would act promptly on visas for any Chinese journalists who intend to visit this country, Reuters reported. The spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, noted that Tillman Durkin of The New York Times was now in China and would be allowed to remain after the departure of the American table tennis team and three accompanying American newsmen tomorrow.

Mr. Ziegler has been careful in recent briefings to avoid using such once-common words as "Communist" or "Red" China when referring to the Peking government. But the spokesman added that the United States looks to a continuing improvement in its relations with both of the world's two leading Communist powers, one without regard to the other.

Fraises Moscow: "The United States' relations with the Soviet Union," he said, "reflect a recognition that the Soviet Union is a great country and a great people and would not yield to petty pressure. That is not the intent of these moves."

At the State Department, Mr. McCloskey said that the American overtures had so far drawn no direct response from the Peking government nor any proposal to resume the bilateral talks in Warsaw that were broken off last May in the wake of the allied invasion of Cambodia. But he said, as he has before, that the United States would welcome a resumption of the talks as the best way of establishing communication between the two countries.

The administration continued to receive bipartisan congressional backing yesterday for its unilateral relaxation of trade, travel and currency restrictions with China. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana praised the steps as a "commendable initiative" that was "long overdue." He added the hope that "the follow-through [on the trade regulations] in the executive departments will be vigorous, purposeful and devoid of petty bickering."

Peking Asked To U.S. Open Tennis Play

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—With the encouragement of the State Department, the U.S. Open tennis tournament announced today that Communist China is being invited to send its best players to compete at Forest Hills in September.

"We are going through diplomatic channels," William F. Talbert, the tournament chairman and director, said at a news conference. Mr. Talbert, a former U.S. Davis Cup player and non-playing captain, disclosed that the invitation will be extended through the State Department and through the newly-opened Communist Chinese Embassy in Ottawa.

"We asked the State Department for their advice, and they encouraged us," Mr. Talbert said. "Letters will be going to Chou En-lai, the premier of the People's Republic of China, and to their embassy in Canada."

Hopes for Reaction: Mr. Talbert hoped that a reaction from Peking would be forthcoming in about a week. "We were told privately that a simple letter to Chou might have some effect," Mr. Talbert said. "We have no assurance that the invitation will be accepted, but now that Chou En-lai has opened the door slightly by welcoming American table tennis players to Peking, we would like to open it further by welcoming the men and women lawn tennis players of China to play at Forest Hills."

He acknowledged, however, that the caliber of tennis players in Communist China is a "mystery" and he was unable to name any of their players.

2 U.S. Denials Are Issued on Pakistan Aid

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters)—The State Department strongly denied yesterday reports that the United States was sending the door slightly by welcoming American table tennis players to Peking, we would like to open it further by welcoming the men and women lawn tennis players of China to play at Forest Hills."

He acknowledged, however, that the caliber of tennis players in Communist China is a "mystery" and he was unable to name any of their players.

Mr. McCloskey said: "Based on the best information available to us, there is no widespread famine in East Pakistan, although local shortages might exist. The problem is not supply. It is distribution and port congestion," he declared.

India Accused: Pakistan radio said overnight that formation of a so-called government of Bangla Desh (Bangladesh) in East Pakistan was a product of the Indian government's imagination and designed to boost "flagging morale" in New Delhi. The radio, in a broadcast late last night from Lahore heard here, admitted large-scale troop activities and a number of encounters with "infiltrators and miscreants," but added, "The situation in East Pakistan has almost returned to normal."

It said a recent offer by the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Rebels Quit Major Base In Pakistan

Resistance Force Seen Crumbling

CHUADANGA, East Pakistan, April 16 (AP)—The battered and demoralized forces of Bangla Desh—breakaway East Pakistan—abandoned their provisional capital almost without a fight today, and thousands of refugees streamed out of the town toward the Indian border.

Pakistani government troops captured Kushtia, 30 miles to the north, and Bangla Desh resistance everywhere appeared to be crumbling. The Indian government radio, consistently partisan, spoke for the first time of a Bangla Desh retreat and reported the 10,000 members of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's "freedom fighting" were retreating to guerrilla war.

There was little evidence of guerrilla fighting in the Chuadanga region, however. Bangla Desh troops appeared battle shy and ready to throw away their arms. There was confusion everywhere, and Bangla Desh officers had virtually given up the fight.

Capital Deserted: Chuadanga, a town of 25,000, which the recently formed Bangla Desh government established as its provisional capital, was almost deserted.

The Press Trust of India, quoting reports reaching Calcutta, said the northwestern towns of Dinajpur and Thakurgaon, 30 miles north of Dinajpur, were in the hands of the army. Reuters reported from New Delhi that Pakistani troops were moving out from Rajshahi, across the Ganges River from Indian west Bengal, toward Nawabganj, 24 miles to the northwest, PTI said.

In the eastern sector, heavy fighting was reported at Mymensingh, Akhaura and Brahmanbaria, with the Pakistani Army trying to open up disrupted communications between Sylhet, in the north, and Dacca and Comilla in the south, PTI said.

Official Radio Pakistan, monitored at Gauhathi, said, "All the remaining pockets of resistance between Dinajpur and Thakurgaon have been cleared, and the entire region is now clear of miscreants and infiltrators." Refugees reported Chuadanga was shelled and then strafed by two Pakistani Air Force Sabre jets shortly before noon.

When former newsmen reached the town later, several streets were pitted with small craters, and the Pakistani police station were scarred with machine-gun bullets. A dead cow and two dead dogs still lay in the main street. Twelve people were said to have been killed in the attack, but (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

India Accuses Yahya's Men Of 'Butchery'

NEW DELHI, April 16 (Reuters)—India today accused President Yahya Khan's government of "savagery and medieval butchery" in East Pakistan. An Indian government spokesman said there was evidence of "pre-planned carnage and systematic genocide." It was the most strongly worded Indian statement so far on the East Pakistan crisis.

The Pakistani news agency published, in a series of dispatches today, impassioned denunciations of India by Pakistani notables who derided what they called Indian "barbarity" and "Hindu imperialism" in East Pakistan. The New York Times reported from Karachi that the charges followed the statement by the Indian government.

No formal rebuttal was forthcoming from the Pakistani government today—Friday is the Muslim day of rest—but the Associated Press of Pakistan relayed the various denunciations of India around the nation. They alleged atrocities and other misdeeds by Indian agents in East Pakistan.

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POPE MEETS POP—Paul VI shaking hands with John Bedson of the London pop group "Warm Dust" as the Pontiff gave a private audience to several music groups.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

French Opposition Criticizes Handling of Algerian Dispute

PARIS, April 16 (Reuters).—The French government today faced criticism from Communists, Socialists and centrists of its handling of the failed oil negotiations with Algeria...

Senators Bid Nixon Clarify Viet Position

3 Republicans Ask About Withdrawal

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Three Senate Republicans have called on President Nixon to clarify what he said last week in proclaiming that "our goal is a total withdrawal from Vietnam."

E. Pakistanis Pull Out of Their Capital

(Continued from Page 1) there were no officials on hand to verify the report.

Several buildings were damaged by rockets or mortar fire.

A Bengal peasant emerged from a narrow alley driving a little herd of cows and carrying a goat around his neck like a feather boa.

The entire town was shattered and empty. Green-red-and-white Bangla Desh flags hung limply from deserted buildings.

The headquarters of commander in chief Major Mohammed Osman were abandoned.

Archbishops still stood on the balcony. Major Osman was reported to have fled to the nearby town of Mayapur, near the Indian border, but there was no confirmation.

A military jeep headed out of town with three wounded men lying in the back.

A lone pedicab still plied for hire, and a handful of Bangla Desh partisans — mukhti jawi (liberation forces) — cycled off into the distance with rifles slung over their shoulders.

There was no sign of the advancing Pakistani Army or any attempt by the Bangla Desh fighters to defend the town.

According to some reports, Pakistani troops had established an advance post three miles from Chuadanga, but their main force probably was much further away.

Long columns of refugees straggled out of Chuadanga by every route, heading for the Indian border 15 miles to the west.

100,000 Refugees

Officials in Calcutta reported 100,000 refugees so far have reached India. Makeshift camps have been set up on the border, but many are finding shelter with relatives and friends.

Food is being provided in the camps by the Indian government.

The refugees are going on foot and by mule and carrying bullock carts, on bicycles and rickety pedicabs. Hundreds jammed ferries across a border river.

All carried their few belongings in bundles on their heads or slung from bamboo poles across their shoulders. They carried their cooking pots and oil lamps and their rush sleeping mats.

One family balanced a complete bamboo hut on a bullock cart. A woman had the keys of her home tied in her vest.

Too weary to continue any farther, an old Bengali sat by the wayside staring dumbly into the distance. His family had gone on without him.

Nevada Bill Broadens Police Use of Wiretaps

CARSON CITY, Nev., April 16 (UPI).—A bill permitting wiretapping in the investigation of robberies and drug violations has been passed by the State Senate.

The measure, returned to the Assembly for agreement on amendments, added the two crimes to a law which allows authorities to eavesdrop in murder, extortion, kidnapping or national security cases.

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world. HARRY Each stone is cut in WINSTON his own workshop, and the choice 29 avenue Montaigne, Paris. is unlimited. It is Balzac 69-07 also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan: "from the mine to the jewel".

GENEVE, 24 QUAI GENERAL GUISAN NEW YORK, 710 FIFTH AVENUE

Senators Bid Nixon Clarify Viet Position

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Three Senate Republicans have called on President Nixon to clarify what he said last week in proclaiming that "our goal is a total withdrawal from Vietnam."

In remarks on the Senate floor yesterday, Sens. Clifford P. Case, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. and Edward W. Brooke agreed that a total U.S. withdrawal is imperative and that Mr. Nixon should fix a date no later than mid-1972 for the end of the withdrawal.

They said the administration has left the nation confused as to whether a total U.S. pullout from South Vietnam and the rest of Indochina is contemplated by the end of next year.

In his April 7 address on the war, the President said an additional 300,000 troops will be withdrawn this year and that his objective is total withdrawal, but he refused to fix a terminal date for it.

Laird Is Quoted

While praising Mr. Laird for accelerating the withdrawal rate, Sens. Case and Mathias said Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had raised doubts about total withdrawal. They referred to Mr. Laird's press conference Tuesday during which he indicated that U.S. air and sea units would remain in Southeast Asia after ground troops are pulled out of Vietnam.

"I would hope that there would be a resolution of the confusion that exists and which is most unfortunate," Sen. Case said.

Sens. Brooke and Case said Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott had been repudiated by the White House last week when he said the President had a fixed date in mind for total withdrawal.

That conflict, Sen. Case said, "never has been clarified to my satisfaction."

Sen. Brooke said he prefers withdrawal of all U.S. forces by the end of this year. "But," he continued, "if the President has information why there should be a later date, wish he would advise us why."

Case Joins on Bill

Sen. Case announced he is joining as co-sponsor of a bill by Democratic Sen. George McGovern and Republican Sen. Mark O. Hatfield that would fix Dec. 31 as the terminal date for withdrawal.

However, Sen. Case said, mid-1972 would be a more appropriate time to end our involvement and that he was supporting the bill on that basis.

A similar effort by Sens. McGovern and Hatfield to legislate an end to the war was defeated by the Senate last year by a vote of 55 to 39. Only seven Republicans supported it, among them Sens. Brooke, Case and Mathias.

Although congressional and public opposition to the war has mounted since then, a survey indicates the McGovern-Hatfield bill would have little chance of Senate passage in its present form.

Russian Police Seize Hashish, Free American

WARSAW, April 16 (UPI).—Embassy William Bamond described today how Soviet border guards, who found hashish in his luggage, questioned him for eight hours but told him that he was free to go after he signed affidavits admitting his guilt.

"I realize now how lenient they were and how lucky I was," Mr. Bamond, 26, of Eau Claire, Wis., said.

Mr. Bamond was traveling with 23 other students and three faculty members from Wisconsin State University at Eau Claire when he was taken off a train by Soviet border guards at the village of Moestisa.

During a spot check of baggage, a guard found a one-ounce brick of hashish tucked into the toe of a sock.

"I told them I had traded my watch for an ounce of hash in Kiev," Mr. Bamond said. "I was stoned on hash when I was arrested. I was stoned in Russia for 14 days—I went in stoned and came out stoned," he said.

U.S. Craft Reported Down Near Haiphong

MOSCOW, April 16 (AP).—A pilotless American aircraft was shot down over the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong yesterday, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Quoting the (North) Vietnam News Agency, Tass said the U.S. plane was brought down by North Vietnamese anti-aircraft units. Tass said the plane was the 3,889th shot down over North Vietnamese territory.

Also, the Polish version describes a complicated formula in the Soviet paper that allegedly would ease access between West Germany and West Berlin by providing for the sealing of trains and other vehicles and then giving them unimpeded transit across East Germany.

What the Soviet paper really specifies is that the sealing process be done on the East German side of the border and remain a process under the control of East Germany.

CRUISE MODELS MARIE-MARTINE 3 Rue de Sèvres, Paris-6e



KING AND BEDOUINS—King Hussein of Jordan receiving Bedouin sheikhs Thursday in his palace in Amman when the tribal leaders paid a traditional courtesy call.

Says Guerrilla Leader 'Lies'

Amman Rebutts Arab States, Arafat

AMMAN, April 16 (UPI).—Jordan accused guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat today of lying about conditions in the country and denounced nine Arab states for their criticism of the Jordanian attitude toward commandos.

A government spokesman said the weapons evacuated from Amman during the recent guerrilla withdrawal were enough to equip a regiment of regular forces.

More weapons were turned up today during searches of areas which have been evacuated by guerrillas, according to the Amman radio.

Premier Wasil Tall denied claims by the al-Fatah leader that Jordan had agreed with Israel and the United States to liquidate the Palestinian resistance in return for withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Jordan West Bank.

The charge was made by Mr. Arafat in an interview with Al-Ahram, the authoritative Cairo paper.

"If this was really said by Mr. Arafat, it is part of a long series of lies... which provoked disgust in all quarters, including the guerrillas," Mr. Tall said.

He cited as other "lies" claims of massacres in Irbid and Amman, a tank attack on Ramtha and shelling of refugee camps.

Resolution Cited

He stressed that Jordan's position "is based first on mobilizing Arab efforts to liberate occupied territory." It stemmed from the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, the American peace initiative and Jordan's understanding of them concerning Israeli withdrawal, first from Jerusalem and all occupied Arab territory, including Syrian and Egyptian.

An official government spokesman also named Mr. Arafat in his rebuttal of a statement issued by nine Arab states which met in Cairo to consider the Jordanian situation. The states were Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon, Kuwait and the two Yemens.

The lengthy official statement broadcast by the Amman radio said there was no need for the conference, since it was well known the guerrillas had already agreed to withdraw.

Although there was a positive side to the declaration of the nine states, the spokesman said, it also included "judgments based on misinformation spread by Arafat... which he believes because he has repeated it so many times."

Call for Truce Team

The nine states last night condemned the government for "flagrant violations" peace accords with guerrillas. They called for revival of the Arab truce team.

The spokesman asked if any of the capital cities represented at the conference would permit even a quarter of the weapons to exist there as was massed in Amman.

He denied plans to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and said "this land is their land. It is their base where they find all material and moral support."

Referring to attacks on Jordan from commando bases in Syria, he said "the concern for blood cannot be the concern of one side only." He said the real attempt to liquidate commando action came from "those who insist on driving the resistance from its basic mission through political temptation."

The radio said weapons searches resumed today in several areas of Amman, and machine guns, mines and explosives were discovered.

Hanoi Says Aid Of China Grows

PARIS, April 16 (NYT).—North Vietnam's spokesman here declared today that Communist China's policy of supporting his country's cause is "invariable."

Nguyen Thanh Le, who has represented Hanoi before the press since the beginning of the peace talks here more than two years ago, said in an interview that the Chinese support is "without limit" and is increasing. Mr. Le thus sought to discount any possible change in Peking's attitude as a result of the current warming of Chinese-American relations.

U.S. Scientists Argue That Moon Had a Cold Core

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—The idea that the moon was once hot all the way to the core was questioned yesterday by several scientists studying moon rocks brought back to earth by the Apollo-14 astronauts.

"We're converging to a moon that was neither hot nor cold," Dr. Paul Gast, director of lunar and planetary science at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center, told a press conference at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union. "We now think the early moon was hot on the outside and cold on the inside, evolving to the cold moon we see today."

Dr. Gast and other lunar scientists argue that the moon originated 4.6 billion years ago as a cold body that was a lot smaller than the moon is today.

The original moon circled the sun. Dr. Gast speculated, along with great seas of gas and millions of asteroids and planetoids that struck the moon with regularity. The "different" material striking the moon was highly radioactive and during a period of a million years formed a hot crust that was as thick as 300 miles all around the moon, he thinks.

Also, the Polish version describes a complicated formula in the Soviet paper that allegedly would ease access between West Germany and West Berlin by providing for the sealing of trains and other vehicles and then giving them unimpeded transit across East Germany.

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Says Guerrilla Leader 'Lies'

Amman Rebutts Arab States, Arafat

AMMAN, April 16 (UPI).—Jordan accused guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat today of lying about conditions in the country and denounced nine Arab states for their criticism of the Jordanian attitude toward commandos.

A government spokesman said the weapons evacuated from Amman during the recent guerrilla withdrawal were enough to equip a regiment of regular forces.

More weapons were turned up today during searches of areas which have been evacuated by guerrillas, according to the Amman radio.

Premier Wasil Tall denied claims by the al-Fatah leader that Jordan had agreed with Israel and the United States to liquidate the Palestinian resistance in return for withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Jordan West Bank.

The charge was made by Mr. Arafat in an interview with Al-Ahram, the authoritative Cairo paper.

"If this was really said by Mr. Arafat, it is part of a long series of lies... which provoked disgust in all quarters, including the guerrillas," Mr. Tall said.

He cited as other "lies" claims of massacres in Irbid and Amman, a tank attack on Ramtha and shelling of refugee camps.

Resolution Cited

He stressed that Jordan's position "is based first on mobilizing Arab efforts to liberate occupied territory." It stemmed from the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, the American peace initiative and Jordan's understanding of them concerning Israeli withdrawal, first from Jerusalem and all occupied Arab territory, including Syrian and Egyptian.

An official government spokesman also named Mr. Arafat in his rebuttal of a statement issued by nine Arab states which met in Cairo to consider the Jordanian situation. The states were Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon, Kuwait and the two Yemens.

The lengthy official statement broadcast by the Amman radio said there was no need for the conference, since it was well known the guerrillas had already agreed to withdraw.

Although there was a positive side to the declaration of the nine states, the spokesman said, it also included "judgments based on misinformation spread by Arafat... which he believes because he has repeated it so many times."

Call for Truce Team

The nine states last night condemned the government for "flagrant violations" peace accords with guerrillas. They called for revival of the Arab truce team.

The spokesman asked if any of the capital cities represented at the conference would permit even a quarter of the weapons to exist there as was massed in Amman.

He denied plans to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and said "this land is their land. It is their base where they find all material and moral support."

Referring to attacks on Jordan from commando bases in Syria, he said "the concern for blood cannot be the concern of one side only." He said the real attempt to liquidate commando action came from "those who insist on driving the resistance from its basic mission through political temptation."

The radio said weapons searches resumed today in several areas of Amman, and machine guns, mines and explosives were discovered.

Hanoi Says Aid Of China Grows

PARIS, April 16 (NYT).—North Vietnam's spokesman here declared today that Communist China's policy of supporting his country's cause is "invariable."

Nguyen Thanh Le, who has represented Hanoi before the press since the beginning of the peace talks here more than two years ago, said in an interview that the Chinese support is "without limit" and is increasing. Mr. Le thus sought to discount any possible change in Peking's attitude as a result of the current warming of Chinese-American relations.

U.S. Scientists Argue That Moon Had a Cold Core

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U.S. Team Spends Last Day Of Chinese Tour in Canton

CANTON, April 16 (UPI).—Members of the visiting American table tennis team arrived in this south China city today and were whisked quickly from the airport to the hotel, where the opening curtain was delayed ten minutes for their arrival.

The 15 members of the team and three accompanying American newsmen flew from Shanghai, China's largest city, to Canton for the final full day of their historic breakthrough visit to a country that has been closed to all but a handful of Americans since 1949. The group will leave China tomorrow for Hong Kong.

Before leaving Shanghai, where they arrived yesterday after four days in Peking, the team members visited an industrial exhibition, went shopping, ate a hasty lunch and then visited a people's commune on the outskirts of the city of ten million persons.

Today's flight was arranged to get them here in time for the performance of the popular revolutionary ballet "Red Detachment of Women."

Cars waited at Canton's White Cloud airport and rushed them already to the theater, where the curtain had been held for them.

In Shanghai, the Americans went shopping and spent their own money despite an offer by their Chinese hosts to provide them with funds.

John Tannehill, the young sociology student from the University of Cincinnati, who had missed play at Peking because of illness, played a high school basketball game with his match in two straight games.

Mr. Tannehill, 19, who previously was in China, said yesterday he would be going on with the American delegation and will leave China with them tomorrow.

George Bunker, 24, of Detroit, said after dropping his Western match that he hoped the Chinese would visit Detroit for table tennis competition scheduled for September.

Two lengthy banners on the walls of the Shanghai gym read:

"Welcome Welcomes American Table Tennis Delegation" and "Long Live Great Unity of World's People."

Wang Shao-fung, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee, was in the audience of 3,000 along with a number of other Chinese officials and shook hands with the U.S. delegation on the center of the floor at the end of play.

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (UPI).—Dal Joon Lee, four-time U.S. table tennis champion, said yesterday he regretted his decision not to join the American team on its trip to mainland China.

Mr. Lee, 29, a native of South Korea now living in Cleveland, said he decided against going because of his anti-Communist feelings and because he believed the Chinese might not have allowed him to leave. He was in Japan with the American team when the invitation came from the Chinese.

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Carried Tape Recorder FBI Informant Reportedly Did Surveillance in Capitol

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation sent an informant into Rep. John Dowdy's office in Capitol Hill in 1970 with a hidden tape recorder strapped to his back, according to reliable sources.

FBI Role in Earth Day Is Explained

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said last night that the FBI attended last April's Earth Day rally in Washington only to keep an eye on persons with known backgrounds of fomenting violence.

Mr. Mitchell said that any suggestion that the FBI is conducting surveillance of political activities of U.S. senators "is just as false as the charge that the FBI is tapping the telephones of members of Congress."

Replying to charges by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, that the FBI conducted "general political surveillance" at Earth Day rallies all over the country, he said the bureau had no interest in any Earth Day rally as such, "even when it is turned into an anti-Vietnam rally."

The attorney general said that "one reason the FBI is the most respected investigative agency in the world is that it has steadfastly remained apart from politics and political activity, and has concerned itself solely with threats against national security and violations of federal law."

Justice officials emphasized last night that the FBI report on the Washington rally, released Wednesday by Sen. Muskie, contained a single sentence relating to the Maine senator. It said that shortly after 8 p.m., Sen. Muskie "arrived and gave a short anti-pollution speech."

Muskie is criticized
Sen. Muskie's allegations and his call for creation of a domestic intelligence review board, responsible to the President and Congress, to supervise government intelligence, came under attack yesterday in Congress and at the White House.

The FBI does have a "most legitimate interest in the activities of persons whose known records reveal a likelihood of violence, incitement to riot or other criminal behavior," Mr. Mitchell said in a statement issued by the Justice Department and approved by him in Key Biscayne, Fla.

In advance of the Washington rally, he said, indicated that several persons, including one who was actually on the FBI list of persons to be investigated, were going to attend the rally and that "violent activity was possible, as has happened on other occasions in the past."

Department sources pointed out that Edmund Davis, convicted of kidnapping, was a member of the Chicago Seven, spoke at the rally. They also identified Roger Priest, a Navy journalist under court-martial proceedings, and Sammy Abbott, described as a Communist party leader, as subjects of surveillance.

While Mr. Mitchell confined himself to the Washington rally, another Justice Department official said that Sen. Muskie was "grossly off base" in his broad charge that "powerful and influential enemies" are seeking to end his effectiveness in ferreting out nonfeasance, malfeasance and misfeasance of government in the District of Columbia.

Rep. Dowdy has denied the charges and in turn has alleged that "powerful and influential enemies" are seeking to end his effectiveness in ferreting out nonfeasance, malfeasance and misfeasance of government in the District of Columbia.

Rep. Dowdy is a member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

U.S. Grand Jury Subpoenas 12 In Probe of Berrigan 'Plot'

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—The kidnap-bomb plot case against the Harrisburg Six entered a new phase yesterday as FBI agents served subpoenas on at least 12 persons, requiring them to appear next week before the grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., federal grand jury.

Other persons reportedly subpoenaed by the FBI, subpoenas were served simultaneously by agents in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The grand jury started to investigate the case on Dec. 18 and handed down indictments on Jan. 14 against six persons, including Rev. Philip Berrigan, for allegedly conspiring to blow up the Harrisburg Federal Courthouse.

Several of the persons subpoenaed yesterday have been active in the nonviolent radical peace movement. Some indicated that they would not be willing to cooperate with the grand jury questioning.

John Swinighash, former president of the Washington Catholic Peace Fellowship and one of those subpoenaed, said last night: "I don't trust the court system, and I would find it impossible to cooperate with them."

Paul Carlin, professor of economics at Gallaudet College in Washington; Ann Walsh, coordinator of the Boston Defense Committee for the Harrisburg 13; Claudette Piper, associate national director of Resist in Cambridge, Mass.; and Paul Cuming, who recently received a one-year suspended sentence in Boston for refusing to carry his draft registration and classification cards.

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A NEW THURMOND TOUCH—Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., finds paternal bliss at age 68 as he and his wife, Nancy, 24, take their first child, Nancy Moore Thurmond, home from hospital in Greenwood, S.C. They hope to have more.

Birth Control, Celibacy Examined U.S. Catholic Study Favors Women Priests

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—An official report commissioned by the American Roman Catholic bishops has declared that there is no solid theological foundation for church policies banning women from the priesthood or restricting priests from marrying.

Regarding women priests, the report stated that "one can safely say that there are no scriptural or dogmatic arguments against the ordination of women to the priesthood, and, in fact, some theological and pastoral reasons for so doing."

On the matter of married priests, it declared that "the simple theological fact is that celibacy is a charism bestowed by the Holy Spirit and it does not necessarily coincide with the charism of priestly service."

The report was written by the Rev. Carl J. Armbruster, 42, a Jesuit theologian who teaches at the Bellarmine School of Theology at Loyola University of Chicago.

It is one of seven studies of aspects of the priesthood commissioned by the bishops in the spring of 1967. Four of them are due to be formally presented to the bishops at their spring meeting in Detroit April 27 to 28.

Studies from sociological and psychological perspectives have revealed that a majority of American priests reject the church's teachings against artificial birth control and believe that priests should be free to marry. They also found, however, that priests maintain a "high degree of personal morality" and that only one priest in five would be likely to marry if given the choice.

Father Armbruster's study was intended to give bishops a set of theological tools with which to evaluate the findings in sociological, psychological, historical and other areas.

A major finding of one study was the existence of "drastic differences" of opinion between priests and bishops on sexual morality. The survey reported, for instance, that the church's position on birth control "does not command majority support among the priests."

Moreover, the study found that support for the official position has deteriorated considerably since Pope Paul's 1967 encyclical "Humanae Vitae," which reaffirmed the traditional ban on artificial contraception. Twenty-seven percent of the priests surveyed said that they had become more "liberal" since the papal proclamation. Only 3 percent indicated that they had become more "conservative."

According to one document, support is also waning among priests for the church's teaching against divorce. But there is "little evidence of a change in position on either premarital sex or abortion."

On the issue of celibacy, the study found that "more than half the priests are at least somewhat in favor of a change" in church policy, while bishops remain "strongly opposed" to the idea. Among priests between the ages of 26 and 35, the number favoring optional celibacy was 84 percent.

St. Thomas Criticized
Father Armbruster's report criticized St. Thomas and other theologians for conceiving of the priesthood in a "cultic" sense and defining it primarily in terms of the powers of the priest to administer holy communion and other sacraments.

Father Armbruster said that such a view of the priesthood did not emerge until the end of the 2d century. He urged a return to the original concept of the priest as a "servant" or "minister" who, like Christ, "responds to the needs of men."

Likewise, he criticized statements of the Second Vatican Council on the nature of the priesthood. For one thing, he declared, the council gave the impression that the role of the priest was defined "almost exclusively by his relationship to the bishops."

Some French Resorts to Cut Prices in June, September

By [Name]

PARIS, April 16 (AP).—Some of France's best-known resorts, among them Deauville, Le Touquet, Biarritz and Vichy, said today they will cut their prices in June and September to help stave off a national economic slowdown in July and August.

But 54 other tourist centers, including all the big Riviera resorts, turned their backs on a government appeal to join in the reductions.

The price-cutting resorts were among 26 that Marcel Antonios, Secretary of State for Tourism, said have agreed to trim rates by 15 to 20 percent during June and September while offering the same attractions featured in the July-August high season.

The goal of the program is not so much to attract foreign tourists as to spread out the traditional midsummer French vacation period.

Vacations are so concentrated in July and August that the national economy suffers a decline of about 40 percent during that period.

Finance Ministry efforts to persuade major factories to spread out vacations have met with failure, manufacturers saying it is pointless for them to stay open while all their suppliers and clients are on holiday.

Mr. Antonios said the situation is so pressing that the Education Ministry is considering setting up two vacation periods for school children.

The participating resorts are on the English Channel, Le Touquet, Saint-Valery-en-Caux, Deauville, Saint-Malo, Dinard and Plesneuf-Val-Andre.

On the Atlantic, Carnac, La Baule, Royan.

In the southwest and Pyrenees.

In Costa Rica for OAS Meeting Rogers Vows Duty Cuts on Latin Imports

By Juan de Onis

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 16 (NYT).—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers promised Latin America yesterday that the Nixon administration would work with Congress to develop "an open market in the United States" for both traditional and new exports from this area.

Mr. Rogers also clearly committed the administration to maintaining U.S. development aid to Latin America at a level above \$1 billion a year, which has been the annual level under the Inter-American Alliance for Progress agreement.

In a statement before the annual General Assembly of the Organization of American States, which opened here Wednesday, Mr. Rogers said that he would begin consultations with members of Congress next week on legislation to grant developing countries tariff preferences for exports to the United States.

He said that the list of products to be benefited by elimination of tariffs under the proposed legislation would include 500 items requested by Latin American countries during trade negotiations that have been going on since last year with the United States.

These products represent \$660 million in Latin American sales to the United States in fiscal 1969, or about 15 percent of total U.S. imports from Latin America in that 12-month period. If the legislation is approved, the value of Latin American exports to the United States entering free of tariff would rise from 50 percent to about 60 percent, U.S. delegation sources said.

The proposed legislation faces almost certain difficulties in Congress. But the statement was responsive to the protest heard here from Latin American delegates that protectionist sentiment in the United States is threatening Latin America's prospects for

earning enough through trade to finance needed economic and social development.

Mr. Rogers spoke after the General Assembly, the highest political organ of the OAS, heard delegates from Chile and Brazil, two countries with widely differing forms of government and political direction, coincide in calling for a united Latin American front in bargaining with the United States and Western Europe on trade and development aid.

Debut for Chilean
Clodovito Almeyda, Chile's foreign minister, in his debut in the OAS as a spokesman for Chile's leftist government, said that President Salvador Allende Gossens and the Chilean people wanted "good and constantly improving relations" with the United States.

But he said that the OAS, which has 23 members, was in a "crisis" because it had failed to recognize the basic conflict of interest between the United States, a world nuclear power with a highly advanced economy, and the other members, which are relatively weak, divided and dependent in trade and finances for development.

Fulbright Sees U.S. Far on Road To a Despotism
WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Sen. J. William Fulbright said today that 30 years of "war, cold war and crisis have propelled the American political system far along the road to an executive despotism, at least in the conduct of foreign relations and the making of war."

The Arkansas Democrat, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, contended that Congress, "with all its irrationalities, remains the strongest institutional barrier to presidential dictatorship."

But, he added in remarks prepared for the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Congress can perform this function only as long as it is willing to exercise its legislative authority and accept responsibility for "thwarting the President when it seems necessary."

Surgery for Laird
WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird will undergo surgery for a double hernia April 29 at Walter Reed Hospital and will be on a restricted work schedule at least until mid-May, the Pentagon announced.

Sen. Jackson, regarded as a dark horse possibility for the Democratic presidential nomination, spoke to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

As before, Sen. Jackson's emphasis was on the Soviet SS-9, the huge, intercontinental ballistic missile. He said that the only strategic area "in which we are staying ahead is in the number of individual warheads and we are doing that only by going to small-yield multiples." This was a reference to MIRVs, a program for land and sea-based missiles which will vastly increase the number of U.S. warheads.

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Arrest in Florida Of 68 Negroes Touches Off Riot

By [Name]

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 16 (AP).—Hundreds of white students fought with riot police for two hours after taking over the University of Florida administration building to protest the arrest of 68 members of the school's black student union.

One campus police officer was cut by flying glass during the melee, and another was hurt when hit on the head by a board.

In nearly two hours of skirmishes, students and police tossed tear-gas canisters back and forth and turned water hoses on each other.

Eight students were arrested but were released as 2,000 others looked on. The black students arrested earlier in the day were released on their own recognizance after six hours in jail.

University president Stephen O'Connell ordered their arrest when they refused to leave his office until he met their demands.

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Ceylon Ousts North Korean Envoy, Staff

Complicity Hinted In Leftist Outbreak

COLOMBO, April 16 (Reuters).—The Ceylon government tonight announced that it had expelled the North Korean ambassador and his entire embassy staff.

The government gave no official reason but North Korea has been accused of complicity in a plot to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Ambassador Hwang Yong, four other North Korean diplomats and 12 members of the embassy staff left tonight at 7:30 p.m. on a Russian Aeroflot flight to Moscow.

The ambassador spent some time at the Soviet Embassy here after leaving his own embassy.

Informed on Tuesday the government, in its first statement on the affair, said that the ambassador had been informed of the expulsion order last Tuesday.

It did not mean a break in diplomatic relations between the two countries, the statement added.

Ceylon has been under a state of emergency since March 16 when Mrs. Bandaranaike accused extreme leftist insurgents of plotting to plunge the island republic into bloodshed and chaos.

Informed sources said that the North Korean ambassador and his staff were alleged to have helped the insurrection by providing funds and expert advice on making bombs, distributing subversive literature, training in handling weapons and guerrilla warfare.

Ceylon recognized North Korea only last year after Mrs. Bandaranaike was returned to power in the May elections. The full diplomatic mission arrived from Pyongyang last September.

Situation Eases Helicopters supported ground patrols by police and troops in the interior today as the situation in the island generally eased.

Phone and telecommunication links, disrupted ten days ago at the height of attacks by insurgents, are being restored. Main roads and the rail line to Trincomalee were cleared of barricades. Export tea shipments to the port have resumed, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

He added that terrorist groups were splitting up into small groups and avoiding contact with troops.

Soviet Novel Hints Stalin Evoked Naive Faith in Many

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 16 (NYT).—A novel that suggests that many Russians worshipped Stalin in his lifetime out of naive faith in his infallibility has just been published here and is attracting considerable attention in intellectual circles.

It is one of the first works in years to revive memories of the arduous arrests of Stalin's time and indicates that even Stalin's greatest admirers were deeply afraid of the dictator, who died in 1953.

From a political point of view, the publication of the novel signifies a possible easing by the authorities on criticism of the Stalinist years—a subject banned in recent years as Stalin's reputation was being officially rehabilitated.

The novel, "Troop Train," by Oleg Smailov, the deputy editor of the journal Noy Mir, appeared in two installments in the most recent issues of that journal, long known as the country's most prestigious and most liberal.

Staff Purged Its liberal staff, headed by Alexander T. Tvardovsky, was purged last year but, under the editorship of Valery A. Kozolapov, the journal continues to print material that would be too controversial for other publications.

"Troop Train" takes place in 1945 after the war in Europe and centers on two young officers aboard a train taking troops to the Far East. The narrator, Glushkov, is relatively idealistic and unsure that dictatorships are the best system of government.

His friend, Trushin, is a decent person but a convinced believer that Stalin is never wrong and that people like Stalin are necessary for the progress of a country.

To a Soviet reader, particularly one familiar with Stalin's crimes, the novel is a bitter pill.

VIENNA, April 16 (AP).—Strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union continued here today in "a constructive spirit" but with no new proposals.

Speculation that new proposals might be introduced arose when Soviet chief delegate Vladimir Semenov remained in Moscow after the Soviet party congress had ended. He missed three meetings here but was back again today.



Josef Stalin

Daniel F. Reeves, 58, Owner Of Los Angeles Rams in NFL

NEW YORK, April 16 (UPI).—Daniel F. Reeves, 58, the principal owner of the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League, who brought the franchise west from Cleveland in 1936, died in his apartment of cancer yesterday.

President and general manager of the Rams at his death, Mr. Reeves was a football pioneer. He was rewarded for bringing the Rams to the huge Memorial Coliseum in Los Angeles by pro football's first 100,000 crowd.

Mr. Reeves also was the first pro football owner to organize a full-time scouting staff and the Rams' system of evaluating players by every team in the league.

In 1962, he won a fight for control of the club, repurchasing the team for \$4.8 million. At the time of his death, Mr. Reeves owned 51 percent of the Los Angeles franchise.

Julian Creighton Miller EATON ROUGE, La., April 16 (AP).—Julian Creighton Miller, 75, a leader in horticulture and

Pontiff Confers With Hungarian Foreign Minister

ROME, April 16 (NYT).—Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter had a 45-minute audience with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican today. It was the first meeting between a Pope and a representative of the Hungarian Communist government.

Vatican sources said that East-West problems and the religious situation in Hungary were discussed. Hungarian spokesmen said that the atmosphere had been "cordial."

During the last few days, Italian conservative newspapers had shown their displeasure over the Pope's decision to receive Mr. Peter, reminding the Vatican of the fate of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, the 72-year-old Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, who has been living in asylum in the U.S. Embassy in Budapest since 1956, when the Hungarian anti-Communist uprising was crushed.

After his audience with the Pope, the Hungarian foreign minister, a former Calvinist clergyman, conferred with the papal secretary of state, Jean Cardinal Villot, and with the Vatican's "foreign minister," the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli.

4 U.S. Destroyers Enter Black Sea

ISTANBUL, April 15 (AP).—Four U.S. light destroyers crossed the Turkish Straits today to enter the Black Sea for exercises scheduled to last six days.

U.S. destroyers have sailed in the Black Sea regularly about twice a year since 1959, but in the past such visits were called "show-the-flag missions," but this time their assignment was described by U.S. Navy spokesmen as routine operations.

6 Catalans Acquitted On Political Charges

MADRID, April 16 (Reuters).—The Spanish Public Order Court, which tries political offenses, has acquitted six Catalans on charges of illegal association for allegedly trying to form a Christian Democrat party in northeastern Spain.

It found that the accused had held meetings at the Abbey of Montserrat, near Barcelona, and at a religious study house to discuss the role of Christians in public life.

But the court ruled that there was no proof that they planned to re-establish the Democratic Union of Catalonia party which existed before the 1939-39 Civil War. Charges against a seventh Catalan were withdrawn. Political parties are banned in Spain, other than the Falange party.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL OF PARIS 63 Bd. Victor-Hugo, Neuilly Tel.: 637-72-00 & 624-63-00.

But Minorities Grow Rapidly Soviet Census Figures Show Great Russians Still Ahead

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, April 16 (WP).—Great Russians still make up a majority of the Soviet population, according to new breakdowns of the 1970 census published today, despite the fact that their birth rate lags behind other Soviet nationalities.

If the figures are accurate, they may compel observers to soften their estimates of the explosive potential of the Soviet nationalities problem. Many had predicted that the Great Russians would be in the minority for the first time.

The official figures contained a second surprise for Western observers: The Jewish population did not increase. Of the 22 Soviet nationalities over 1 million, the Jews were the only one that declined.

Another significant census revelation confirmed rather than contradicted expectations: More than half of the Soviet people still have no secondary or higher education, despite immense increases in these categories and in literacy.

Suspicious Bolstered The census was taken in January, 1970, and first results were published a year ago. The delay in publishing the latest breakdown reinforced suspicions that the Russians were in the minority.

Place for Russians The rate suggests that the Russians will certainly be in a minority by the next census.

The Soviet Union has 22 nationalities numbering more than 1 million. These include the 15 republics that make up the U.S.S.R., plus seven others that rate only autonomous-republic status because their territories are not on the Soviet Union's international borders.

These are the Tatars, Jews, Germans, Chechens, Morosians, Crimean Tatars and Poles. The Crimean branch of the Tatars and the Jews, Germans and Poles have no territories of their own.

Ten related peoples of the Autonomous Republic of Dagestan total 1.4 million altogether. The census lists 91 nationalities of whom the smallest are the Yakagiri of Siberia, with numbers 600, but then it lumps 128,000 under the title "other nationalities."

Minority in Own Land Of the 15 peoples who gave their names to Soviet republics, only one, Kazakhs, were a minority in their own land—24 percent of the 12.8 million people of Kazakhstan. The Russians made up 42.8 percent of the Kazakhstani population, largely from migrations to put the virgin lands to use.

The Jews officially went down in number from 2,268,000 to 2,151,000. Soviet Jews and Western observers had estimated the number of Jews here at more than 3 million.

Prison Held By Inmates In Canada

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 16 (Reuters).—Soldiers stood guard with fixed bayonets around a penitentiary here today as 500 citizens committee bargained with rebel prisoners who hold six guards hostage.

Representatives of the 500 prisoners were spelling out terms for ending their two-day-old revolt.

The prisoners threatened yesterday to cut off the fingers of their hostages if the authorities used force to try to put down the revolt. But a prison supervisor said today that the prisoners were all inside their cell blocks and "as other prison riots go this one is quiet."

There has been no violence and we are hopeful that this thing can be talked out," he said.

The prisoners' grievances are thought to include delays in prison reform, complaints about food, and conditions inside the prison, and alleged police brutality.

The supervisor said the prison authorities did not yet know the prisoners' demands.

They are discussing their ideas with the citizens committee and the committee has not made any formal public statement.

He added that the authorities would not issue detailed statements on the revolt "for fear of jeopardizing the negotiations."

The uprising began Wednesday night when prisoners overpowered guards while on their way back to the cells from the recreation area.

The 135 soldiers called in last night took "perimeter duty" to help relieve more than 150 regular guards who had been working around the clock.

An Army spokesman said the soldiers would not confront the prisoners unless specifically ordered by the warden.



"Flutist" Jerry Lewis at Olympia in Paris.

Untranslated Jerry Lewis Triumphs at the Olympia

PARIS, April 16 (UPI).—There is almost something miraculous about the materialization of a movie star, the screen phantom given sudden substance.

Last night the audience at the Olympia responded to Jerry Lewis in the flesh with cheers as he walked on the stage, nasally emitting Al Jolson's "Rock-a-Bye My Baby with a Dixie Lullaby."

The jaunty Jerry, a prominent American idol of French film fans, has trimmed his sails to the winds of the occasion, his initial personal appearance on the Continent. He is, he confesses, a poor linguist and a lazy scholar, so his one-man spectacle is entirely in his native tongue—even if still being murky to him.

He might one day have made a slight concession—a single song in French—but perhaps this would throw his public image momentarily out of focus and he certainly requires no advice on the care and feeding of a personality cult.

Confronted with the language hurdle, he has curtailed his customarily effusive chatter—though he is scarcely a silent version of his talkie self—concentrating on song, imitation, comic pantomime, monkeyshines, with the microphone. As a seasoned entertainer, he has few rivals; he holds an alien audience's delighted attention for 45 minutes, leaving it begging for more. Generously he returns to do an extra number and, in a monologue, to confide his loneliness in being away from his loyal wife.

"My wife," 37 years, is a long time to live with a monkey and from his six sons (the eldest of whom has his own combo and locks long enough to tempt the parental scissors) and his misty-eyed gratitude for his Parisian reception.

Spontaneously There is skill, precision and finesse to all Jerry Lewis does. He moves within the framework he has devised with an amazing spontaneity. He refrains from adorning his meat-and-potatoes American menu with any sprigs of fancy tone, realizing that to do so would be akin to carrying tea to Yokohama. He remains happy and ingratiatingly his home-made, slapstick self.

He mimics a symphonic conductor and, when the baton flies from his hand, he assumes a gorilla-like crouch in his search for the vanished wand. He impersonates a boxer turned crooner who socks each dubious note across with a threatening punch. He revises the New York revival of "No, No, Nanette," tap-dancing, Charlestoning and according a reprise of "Tea for Two." Perhaps his most hilarious and characteristic number is his Mario Lanza number. He mouths the words to the recording of an overwhelming passionate ballad. Here, well-known Lewis grimaces come to the fore with full force. His eyes popping at the higher reaches, and his gestures becoming frantic as he misses cue after cue.

The Jerry Lewis of the movies comes triumphantly to life on the boards of the Olympia.

On the first half of the bill, are Freda Payne, an attractive singer from Detroit whose "Band of Gold" album has sold over two million copies; the New Dollies—in no way related to the sisters of the same name—who have a bicycle act; the blasting Olympia orchestra directed by Claude Bolling when not being directed by Jerry Lewis; and the Frank O'Flynn dancers whose choreography appears to be of crazy-quilt pattern. Asked his opinion of the last item, Kenneth Tynan, present at the premiere, voiced his impression that it must be a brilliant parody of the Barcelona production of "High Buttoned Shoes."

\$4,000 Prizes Go to 3 American Historians

NEW YORK, April 16 (UPI).—Bancroft Prizes for American history books have been awarded to Erik Barnouw, a historian of the broadcasting industry, and to biographers David M. Kennedy and Joseph Frazier Wall.

Each winner received \$4,000 from Columbia University. Mr. Barnouw's winning book was "The Image Empire," a history of television published by Oxford University Press. Mr. Kennedy was chosen for his work, "Birth Control in America: The Career of Margaret Sanger," and Mr. Wall for his biography, "Andrew Carnegie."

Paris Opera: French Radio Exhumes an Old Goodie

By David Stevens PARIS, April 16.—The French Radio has long played a role here similar to that of several organizations in New York that stake the thirst of opera addicts with concert performances of worthy rarities, and last night, by way of commemorating the centenary of the death of Daniel Francois Esprit Auber, it exhumed the composer's "La Muette de Portici" from the pages of musical encyclopedias.

But "La Muette" was not the last decade, and even a complete recording of "Les Huguenots" recently. But if Meyerbeer was the epitome of French grand opera, Auber can lay fair claim to having started it all in 1828 with "La Muette," ending a half-century in the oldforms for French grand opera and starting a glorious half-century whose style forced even Verdi to play the game—at least when he wanted to play in Paris, which was often.

Auber beat Rossini's "William Tell" to the draw, by a year (though Rossini had copied some of his Italian opera seria earlier for Paris) and Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" by three. For Auber himself, oddly, "La Muette" was one of a kind. In his long, successful and immensely productive life he was mainly the last great exponent of opera-comique, to which style most of his almost 50 lyric works were devoted. One of them, "Fra Diavolo," still gets an occasional production in Europe.

Wagner, no less, praised the novel realism of the story and the fluidity and musical richness with which Auber treated it. This work of "the new conception" said the master of Bayreuth, "surprises us in all its elements and all its details—the strong impression results not from this or that part, but from the work in its entirety." He also wondered how that ubiquitous librettist carpenter, Eugène Scribe, had come up with such a superior book, unmatched in his production before or after. The story, based on history, deals with the 17th-century uprising in Naples against the Spanish rulers, and the death of Masaniello, leader of the revolt, at the hands of his followers who blamed him for the failure of their movement.

Highland Queen. The other woman in your life. Scotch Whisky advertisement with image of a woman and a bottle.

CHURCH SERVICES. List of church services in various locations including France-Paris, Belgium-Brussels, Germany-Frankfurt, and Switzerland-Zurich.

Yugoslav's Body To Lie in State. BELGRADE, April 16 (AP).—The body of Vladimir Rolovic, slain Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden who died yesterday in Stockholm, was returned here today aboard a special Yugoslav Air Force plane.

Malay Defense Pact Excludes Automatic Aid. LONDON, April 16 (UPI).—Britain and four other Commonwealth countries promised today to consult immediately in case of any external attack against Malaysia or Singapore.

German F-104 Crash Hurts Boy on Bicycle. DONAUWERTH, West Germany, April 16 (AP).—A West German Air Force F-104 Starfighter jet crashed and exploded on a rural highway today, critically injuring a 9-year-old boy on a bicycle, who was buried 120 feet by the force of the blast.

Grenade Kills Italian, 15. BENEVENTO, Italy, April 16 (Reuters).—A 15-year-old schoolboy was killed and his 11-year-old brother lost both hands and one eye when a World War II hand grenade they found in a bush exploded, police said yesterday.

Brother, Sister Given Year in Canada Kidnap. MONTREAL, April 16 (AP).—A brother and sister were sentenced to a year in prison yesterday after pleading guilty to two charges arising from the October kidnap-murder of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

سكوان الاصل

Art in Paris

The Louvre Opens a New Gallery, New Exhibitions

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, April 16.—The Louvre is extending itself at a pace that compares favorably with that of the French superhighway network.

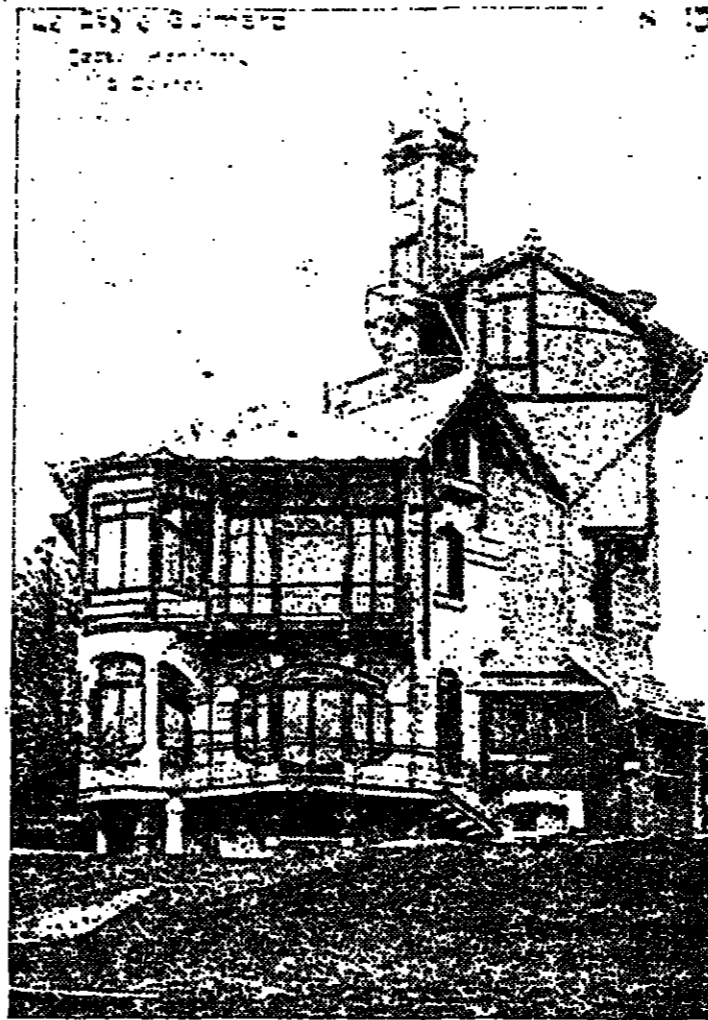
As a result, a person entering at either end can see all the exhibited works of the Louvre's European collection.

At the end of this gallery there is a temporary (to June 28) didactic exhibition devoted to Ingres' "Le Bain Turc." This academically famous painting shows an assembly of nude harem ladies reclining in a Turkish bath.

Other exhibitions in Paris:

Pionniers du XXe Siecle. Guimard, Horta, Van de Velde, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, to May 31.

Around 1900 a new fashion of



A photo of the Castel Henriette at Sèvres, designed by Hector Guimard, from Musée des Arts Décoratifs show.

architecture and interior design made its appearance under the name of Modern Style. It was the offspring of futuristic mating between the Genius of Structural Engineering and the Convulsus Fairy and is remembered by the general public thanks to the entrance to the Paris Métro designed by Guimard of which

and Van de Velde (in that order) are more sober. Guimard is more carried away by the decorative and seems to have designed his little "pavillons bourgeois" to rival Camelot.

One must certainly be very able indeed to design the intricate bits of furniture and quaint houses that Guimard conceived, but the effect tends to be pretentious or comic or oppressive.

Nonetheless the period was one of technical and stylistic renewal, as Le Corbusier was to point out much later, a period of enthusiastic adventurousness and innovation.

Fautrier, Galerie Jeanne Castel, 3 Rue du Cirque, Paris, to May 31.

A collection of paintings done by Jean Fautrier before 1938 (and one work in his postwar style) mostly nudes and still-lives. The nudes appear full-face and have something of the well worn coin about them, but though the works are not without a certain mild originality, they cannot be said to anticipate the step Fautrier was to take during the war.

Boissonnet, Galerie de Paris, 14 Place François Ier, Paris, to April 24.

Paintings and gouaches by Boissonnet show a certain freedom of hand that strikes one at first as being in the line of abstract expressionism. But soon enough a landscape or a figure emerges reassuringly. Which is rather a pity, for Boissonnet has quality but will not always satisfy either those who look for reassurance in the subject nor those who wish to find an expression of something that lies beyond the subject. Yet there is something

vigorous and honest in his almost chaotic landscapes that is more essentially true to his own vision.

Morelet, Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris, to April 28.

Morelet is one of those craftsmen who approach art like a scientific project. His main area of interest is the variable effect of patterns established either at random or by means of a logical progression. Some of his paintings, divided into 40,000 squares, are composed by having his wife or children look up numbers in a phone book. According to whether the number is odd or even, a given square would be painted one of two colors. Morelet, who runs a factory for a living, does not want to be considered an "artist." He sees art as a form of play and the artist as someone who leads society in play.

Verrazano Memorial

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP).—About 80 persons attended ceremonies marking the 447th anniversary of Giovanni da Verrazano's discovery of New York Harbor today. Verrazano, an Italian navigator, sailed along the North American seaboard in 1492 during an expedition commissioned by King Francis I of France.

The Art Market

By Souren Melikian

Painting Under Glass

PARIS, April 16.—Once in awhile, there are auctions at the Hôtel Drouot that bring to light little known aspects of the decorative arts.

The technique was widely practiced all over Europe, from Spain to Poland, and in Greece, even China. The Chinese learned the craft in the 19th century in order to meet the demands of Western customers.

Yet one never sees any large numbers of these paintings at auction. The upcoming sale seems to be the first of its kind in many years.

Contrary to what one might think, given the vivid colors and "unfinished" appearance of so many of them, the *fixés* did not start out as a folk art.

The first productions seem to date back to the 16th century—and these are rare, given the fragility of glass.

In the sale is an extremely interesting composition called "Hercules Spinning for Omphale" in a highly elaborate framework of precious wood and shell. It must have been one of the doors of a large cabinet. The Italianate scheme is sophisticated—a far cry from folk art.

None of the naive paintings is likely to make very high prices. At best, the highly sophisticated glass painting of the mid-18th-century period may fetch from \$500 to \$700.

Two of the finest works by Odilon Redon to come up for sale in the past few years will be included in a sale of impressionists and modern masters, next Wednesday at Sotheby's.

These are other important works in the sale which will set the pace for the forthcoming round of spring sales.



An example of French glass painting, done circa 1800. Anolone de Blomont.

inconspicuous monk lying under a tree. The garish greens and browns have been quickly jotted down by the artist. He, quite obviously, had in mind the sorts of trees and houses painted by Claude Lorrain but, so impressionistic is the effect of the artist's strokes, that the work really comes closer to a late 19th-century watercolor.

For instance, I was struck by the quality of a Santa Maria (Lot 23) to be auctioned on Friday. The face of the Virgin is highly stylized with two red spots on her cheeks and pursed lips, giving the whole a prim, slightly dreamy look.

In another, much more naive work (Lot 3), the horse and doe running in the landscape are somewhat reminiscent of Gothic miniatures—provided one overlooks the delightfully artless soldiers with their red cheeks.

Thousands and thousands of such images were turned out in Spain, in northern France (particularly in Alsace and Lorraine), southern Germany, Bohemia and Poland. Comparatively few have survived for obvious reasons. Indeed, quite a few of the more charming pieces in the sale are not in perfect condition.

Besides, it is so unusual to see so many glass paintings hanging side by side that it may act as a stimulant to buyers. It should certainly induce lovers of folk art to take a stroll to Drouot.

James Blanch (Roy Dotrice) wants to know whether he is mad, since he does not seem to think in the same way as the acknowledged legislators of society.

Blanch has refused drugs and shock treatment in the hospital maintaining his normal mode of life, testing every statement made by himself or others for its truth, and assuming that other people mean what they say and that they too, are engaged in a search for truth.

Indeed, at the end, Mr. Cannan rushes headlong into melodrama: Blanch locks everyone in a room and exposes the loveless secrets

that make them such incomplete and inadequate people. And although Mr. Cannan has a gift for waspish invective that would do credit to John Osborne, his writing is often platitudinous and, with its carefully balanced antithesis, banal in a terribly stagey manner.

The Jewish psychiatrist, survivor of a concentration camp, muses: "Why did I survive? Why did she have to go?" The opera singer confesses: "I make love to myself and, even when someone else is there, I'm still making love to myself," while our hero is given to occasional maxims such as "Life is a dog we have accepted, forgetting that dogs make messes." (Maybe he should inscribe that in poke-work, as occupational therapy.)

There is an off-putting earnestness about the play. At one point, Blanch is called "a holy fool," but he isn't. He is completely humorless, characteristic he shares with everyone else on stage. Still, the final moments are moving: Blanch finally compromises, accepting the narcotic that will drug his brain and make him as unquestioning as his judges. Roy Dotrice, his brow deeply

London Theater: 'One at Night' a Worthy Failure

By John Walker

LONDON, April 16.—Denis Cannan's "One at Night," at the Royal Court, is a play about the defeat of a good man and the clash of two world views, one passive and conventional, the other individual and questioning.

James Blanch (Roy Dotrice) wants to know whether he is mad, since he does not seem to think in the same way as the acknowledged legislators of society.

Blanch has refused drugs and shock treatment in the hospital maintaining his normal mode of life, testing every statement made by himself or others for its truth, and assuming that other people mean what they say and that they too, are engaged in a search for truth.

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furrowed, his eyes fixed on the far horizon, gives an impressive, if dogged performance in the role. Rogers Williams directed.

Other new plays in London: "A Woman Killed With Kindness," by Thomas Heywood, in repertory at the National Theatre. A domestic tragedy, rarely performed, that does not live up to the reputation given it by critics from Charles Lamb to T.S. Eliot. But beautifully staged, containing a fine performance from Anthony Hopkins as a wronged husband, and fascinating in its picture of 17th-century life.

"Hanky Park," by Walter Greenwood, at the Mermaid. Another domestic tragedy, an autobiographical slice of working-class life in industrial Salford during the first 30 years of this century, an area of mean streets and generous people, finding joy and warmth despite their terrible poverty.

"Measure for Measure," by William Shakespeare, in repertory at the Young Vic. A quirky production, giving somewhat short measure, but redeemed by Jane Lapotaire as Isabella, and Nicky Henson's swaggering Lucio.

Van Gogh Show Opens in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 16 (AP)—An exhibition of 52 oil paintings and 51 lithographs executed by Vincent Van Gogh from 1852 to 1890 opened yesterday in the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

The works come from the Kroeller-Mueller Museum in the Dutch town of Otterloo. The exhibition is part of a cultural exchange agreement between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union.

After a month in Moscow, the exhibit will move to the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

When the bulk of the art works arrived in the Soviet Union late last month, Dutch sources said, a bureaucratic snarl almost prevented their shipment from Sheremetyevo Airport into Moscow.

The Soviets wanted to transport the priceless paintings in an open truck. But Dutch representatives objected.

Finally, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines provided a van for transport of the works.

Later, the Netherlands Embassy complained to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry apparently relayed the complaints to the Ministry of Culture.

A few days later, the sources said, when a few more, far less valuable, paintings arrived in Moscow, on hand to meet them were a huge moving van, a police escort and several top officials of the Pushkin Museum.

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On Exhibition from April 29

Subversion in High Places

There is a tonic quality to Judge George Edwards's opinion for the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals regarding the power asserted by Attorney General Mitchell to authorize wiretapping in internal-security matters without judicial authorization. The opinion not only flatly holds that no such power exists but also offers a ringing reminder to the attorney general of the great postulates on which the American political system rests.

The "exact question" before the Court of Appeals, as the court itself put it, was: "Where the attorney general determines that certain wiretaps are necessary to protect the nation from attempts of domestic organizations to attack and subvert the existing structure of the government, does his authorization render such wiretaps lawful without judicial review?" The government acknowledged that it had obtained information about a defendant in a federal prosecution by means of a wiretap. The 1968 crime bill empowered the attorney general to tap telephones in security cases with the approval of a court. In this instance, however, the attorney general did not bother to get court approval. He asserted that the President, acting through his attorney general, possesses an "inherent" power to do whatever he deems "reasonable" to protect the security of the nation. The sweep of this assertion, as Judge Edwards put it, is "both eloquent and breathtaking."

But, as Judge Edwards went on to say: "The government has not pointed to, and we do not find, one written phrase in the Constitution, in the statutory law, or in the case law of the United States, which exempts the President, the attorney general or federal law enforcement officers from the restrictions of the Fourth Amendment in the case at hand. . . . The Fourth Amendment was adopted in the immediate aftermath of abusive searches and seizures directed against American colonists under the sovereign and inherent powers of King George III. The United States Constitution was adopted to provide a check upon 'sovereign' power. The creation of three co-

ordinate branches of government by that Constitution was designed to require sharing in the administration of that awesome power. It is strange, indeed, that in this case the traditional power of sovereigns like George III should be invoked on behalf of an American President to defeat one of the fundamental freedoms for which the founders of this country overthrew King George's reign."

The judge recalled what the attorney general appears to have forgotten, "that the Fourth Amendment's judicial-review requirements do not prohibit the President from defending the existence of the state. Nor does the Fourth Amendment require that law-enforcement officials be deprived of electronic surveillance. What the Fourth Amendment does is to establish the method they must follow. . . . The very nature of our government requires us to defend our nation with the tools which a free society has created and proclaimed and which, indeed, are justification for its existence."

Judge Edwards took care to say that "we do not decide what the President of the United States can or cannot lawfully do under his constitutional powers as commander in chief of the Army and Navy to defend this country from attack, espionage or sabotage by forces or agents of a foreign power." For our part, we think this distinction illusory. Subversion is a wonderfully ambiguous term. It can be applied to almost anything an attorney general dislikes, foreign or domestic; and if it seems manifestly domestic, he is quite likely to find in it foreign implications or at least the possibility of foreign implications. His powers, even as commander in chief, are not plenary. They are limited and delineated by a written Constitution.

For an attorney general to contend, or to suppose, that sovereignty is vested in the President, rather than in the tripartite government of the United States, is to advance a profoundly subversive proposition. Monarchs and dictators may be sovereign; Presidents of constitutional democracies are not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Beyond Ping-Pong Diplomacy

As the Chinese People's Republic moves now to re-establish long-severed contacts with much of the rest of the world, there is much in its conduct reminiscent of the similar Soviet process in the mid-1950s, the years just after Stalin's death.

That effort, too, began with a sudden liberalization of access for foreign journalists and other visitors long denied Soviet visas. Kremlin leaders mingled socially with Western correspondents and made world headlines with comments dropped at bucolic picnics and jolly cocktail parties.

The effect, within a very short period, was a substantial improvement in the outside world's image of the Soviet leadership. But Stalin's successors knew that more than public relations was required to reintegrate their country into the world community. They made concrete political moves: conclusion of the Austrian state treaty, conciliatory gestures toward Yugoslavia, participation in the 1955 Geneva summit conference, etc. The obvious aim was to demonstrate that the new Soviet attitude had practical significance for easing world tensions.

History never repeats itself exactly, but there are enough similarities between the initial Chinese tactics in 1971 and those the Russians used in 1955 to justify speculation on whether Peking will emulate Moscow in moving from words that improve the atmosphere to actions that lessen specific tensions.

One area of special interest to the United States would be Peking's readiness to help settle a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war. Up to now the general view in Washington has been that Moscow has sought to persuade Hanoi toward greater flexibility at Paris while Peking has urged obstinacy, and even opposed the whole idea of negotiations.

Whatever the accuracy of this belief, Mao Tse-tung or Chou En-lai would gain enormous prestige in the West if they made some move that visibly contributed to breaking the deadlock. Is it too much, for example, to hope that the Chinese may propose enlargement of the Paris negotiations into a general Southeast Asia peace conference on the lines of the 1954 Geneva conference that permitted France to disengage from Vietnam?

Similarly, Peking might take steps to defuse the tensions surrounding Taiwan. Without giving up its position that Taiwan is part of China, the C.P.R. could announce an end to armed hostilities and propose resumption of trade and exchange of persons. A somewhat similar proposal has just been made to South Korea by the North Korean government, which considers itself the only legitimate government of all Korea.

Obviously, the United States and other countries share responsibility for making moves that will help reknit relations with China. More flexibility by Washington on a political settlement for Vietnam and on China's admission to the United Nations has long been desirable; such flexibility would be especially useful now. With regard to trade, restrictions on non-strategic commerce with Peking should be no more onerous than those applied to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. President Nixon has already begun to move in that direction, a welcome initiative.

Ping-pong diplomacy has succeeded brilliantly so far; now the world will await more substantial moves toward better understanding and the resolution of tensions. Renewal of the Warsaw talks could provide a forum for such moves.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The U.S.-Peking Thaw

China broke the sporadic ambassadorial talks in Warsaw and so far it has not given a date for resumption of the talks. The anticipation is that this is a tactical move. Maybe, in the opinion of Peking, the situation is not yet mature to start negotiations and a delay may help. But the People's Republic of China has not intended to break all threads of contact with the United States and that is why it made a gesture toward the American table-tennis players.

On the other hand we must not forget the fact that the United States counts on the split in the socialist camp, and that the attempts

of Washington to court Peking have an anti-Soviet character.

—From Glos Pracy (Warsaw).

The Vatican on Music

If a group of Roman Catholic musicians get their way there will be no more walking down Catholic aisles to the strains of Mendelssohn's march. No more weddings with Wagner. The musicians think only Roman Catholics can compose music fit for a Catholic bride, which would gag most of the greats. What impudent nonsense! Rome has stopped keeping its infamous index of prohibited books. A list of lost chords would be even more stupid.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

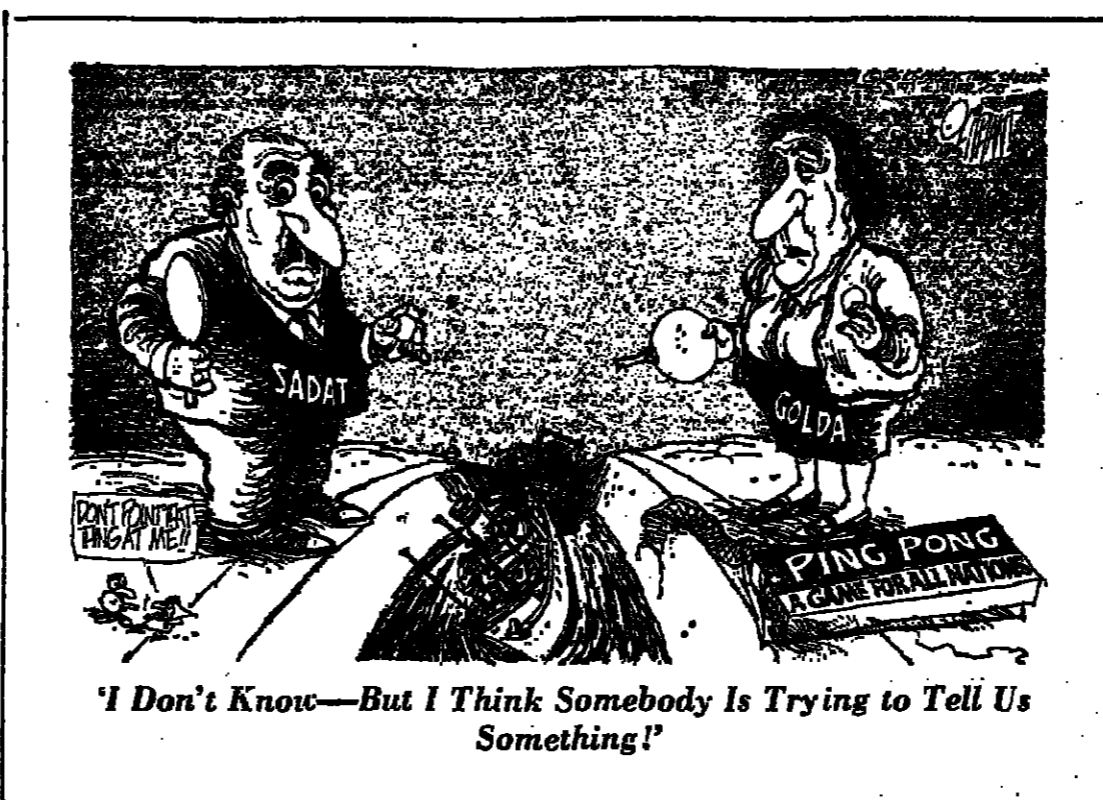
April 17, 1896

PARIS—Our Commercial Cable despatches report the sudden advent of great heat in New York, which is very unusual. The temperature of 95 deg. Fahr. in the shade breaks all the records for April 16 in the New York Weather Bureau. Ten days ago it was snowing there and everything betokened a late spring. Most places, but especially New York, are at their best in warm, sunny spring weather.

Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative John J. Rogers, of Massachusetts, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives urging President Harding to invite Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to a disarmament conference to be held here. The measure also provides that "until there is an agreement, the United States should have a navy second to none."



China and the Post-Vietnam World

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—According to well-informed ping-pong circles, the United States and China are now turning a "new page" or beginning a "new era" or something like that, but the China experts here are suspicious of all sweeping clichés.

They think Peking has decided that Washington really is going to get out of Vietnam, and that officials in mainland China want to be in on the talks about postwar arrangements.

Also, the talks on nuclear arms control, on a limited Middle East agreement to open the Suez Canal, on the power struggle between East and West Pakistan, and on the future of Japan, are all reaching an important phase, and the experts believe Peking wants to be sure that it has a voice in shaping events in this vast area, rather than leaving all this to the leadership of the United States and the Soviet Union.

There is general agreement within the Washington government and the embassies representing governments with missions in Peking that mainland China's sudden change of tone is both hopeful and significant, but officials tend to regard the switch as a tactical move rather than a basic change in Peking's policy.

Warning to Experts

In fact, the very suddenness of the Chinese move is a warning to the experts not to be too dogmatic about what it means. As President Nixon said in his second annual report a few weeks ago, a new Asia is emerging. The United States is making substantial cuts in its military forces in Vietnam, Japan, Okinawa, Korea, Thailand and the Philippines; new regional economic arrangements are being made by the nations of the Pacific basin, and in view of all this, it would be surprising if Peking wants to watch these developments in isolation.

But beyond that, the China experts are not willing to predict with any confidence. They agree that Peking would not have started smiling if it really thought Nixon was going to invade North Vietnam or try to establish permanent military bases in Southeast Asia. They also agree that Peking's move was probably made to minimize Moscow's influence in the postwar settlement rather than to indicate any new spirit of friendliness toward Washington.

So the watchword here is caution. The Sino-Soviet conflict may be irreparable, as most experts seem to believe, but after Mao Tse-tung, nobody is willing to guess about the mood or direction of China. He could be followed by a Khrushchev seeking easier relations with the non-Communist world, or by a Stalin, determined to restore the Moscow-Peking alliance in a more hostile coalition against the West.

Limited Guessing

Accordingly, modest short-term interpretations are about all the experts are willing to venture. They are pleased with the change of attitude. They are hoping it will persuade Hanoi to make the necessary moves to get President Nixon to carry out his offer of total withdrawal from Vietnam, but beyond that, they have little to say.

Meanwhile, President Nixon is being given credit here for making it easy for Peking to take a more cooperative attitude. Despite his long record of hostility toward Peking before he came into the White House, he has recently been offering them an honorable compromise and recognizing their place as one of the great nations in the world. "In this decade," he said in his last world report, "there will be no more important challenge than that of drawing the People's Republic of China into a constructive relationship with the world community. . . . We see no advantage to us in the hostility between the Soviet Union and Communist China. We do not seek any. We will do nothing to sharpen that conflict—or to encourage it."

"We are prepared to establish a dialogue with Peking. We cannot accept its ideological precepts or the notion that Communist China must exercise hegemony over Asia. Our attitude is public and clear. We will continue to honor our commitments to Nationalist China and to the security of our Asian allies (including Nationalist China). An honorable relationship with Peking cannot be constructed at their expense."

Thus the problem of the "two Chinas" remains, as it has for many years. Twenty-one years ago, it seemed that there was another chance to compose the differences between Washington and Peking and bring Communist China into the United Nations, but the chance was lost. "I have now come to believe," said John Foster Dulles in 1950, "that the United Nations will best serve the cause of peace if its assembly is representative of what the world actually is, and

not merely representative of the parts which we like. . . .

"If the Communist government of China in fact proves its ability to govern China without serious domestic resistance, then it too should be admitted to the United Nations. . . . Communist governments today dominate more than 30 percent of the population of the world. We may not like that fact; indeed, we do not like it at all. But if we want to have a world organization, then it should be representative of the world as it is."

That was a whole generation ago, and Communist China is still outside the UN. But it has a real chance this year to get the votes for membership, and this may be one more reason why Peking is changing its tune.

Chinese Reverberations

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The Daily Express, last unreconstructed voice of the empire and British xenophobia, had a headline in Chinese at the top of Page One this morning. Next to it, in English, there was reassurance: "Don't worry—It's just another way of saying the Express is inside China." An Express reporter was there with the ping pong players.

The Western reaction to the sudden rays of warmth from Peking is almost as interesting, as the Chinese policy change itself. In Britain as in the United States, there is a gush of fascinated enthusiasm. In London, Thomas Cook & Son Ltd. has begun talking about tourist excursions, and one gentleman has written to the Express a letter of "insight" in Puccini's last opera, "Turandot," which takes place in imperial China and includes characters named Ping and Pong.

There is of course an element of incongruity and sheer delight in the attention being paid to the ping pong players. The sight of that superbly raggle-taggle American team entering China, with all the individual hair styles and opinions, would be enough to cheer up anyone who was afraid of creeping conformity in the United States.

The somewhat manic quality of the episode does not conceal its serious lessons. It reminds us that today, as in the days of White House gestures can affect even the most frozen of diplomatic relationships. It demonstrates the unfulfilled fascination in the West with mainland China, the last unexplored country.

The positive public reaction in the United States could have its most immediate impact on official Washington. For it is bound to be seen as a vindication of those in the American government and public who have been working doggedly, and without any real hope of seeing early results, for an improvement of relations with Communist China.

Secretary of State Rogers and Assistant Secretary Marshall Green have made the running with the policy of offering an opening to China. It has taken courage and determination to press on with that line despite strong objections from the Pentagon and, in the event, repeated rebuffs from Peking. Those in the government who have been thinking about the problem of relations with China during the long arid years would not take a terribly optimistic view of the possibilities even now. They know that our commitment to Taiwan inhibits any comfortable resolution of the most urgent problem, the United Nations membership issue. We cannot just deliver Taiwan to the mainland government.

But there are possibilities by way of constructing a relationship. One group of American experts, for example, believes that the United States could ease the Taiwan problem by saying that ultimately we see the island as part of one China—but that means leaving it up to the Chinese themselves, those in Peking and on Taiwan, to discuss the means of reaching that end. There are various ways in which Washington could accept the unquestionable reality of the mainland government without hastily abandoning the physical existence of a separate Taiwan. And there is one deeply serious

interest that Washington and Peking have potentially in common. That is the maintenance of Japan as a non-nuclear power. The successful guarded American-Chinese rapprochement could work toward that end for a clear enough reason: continued hostility between the U.S. and China, at the same time as Americans start to withdraw from Southeast Asia and the Chinese multiply their nuclear weapons, might well make the Japanese feel they must have nuclear arms themselves.

These are all profound and difficult questions. The important thing is that the success events of the last two weeks have made a start possible—and, most significant, have opened the way in domestic political terms for the U.S. government to take further steps.

President Nixon has been in a unique position, as a conservative and a Republican, to risk gestures toward Communist China. He deserves and will get credit for taking that risk. And as a President who worries about public opinion in the most immediate way, he is bound to be encour-

Israel and the UN

In your issue of April 8 you published a statement by Mr. Arthur Goldberg, the former United States Ambassador to the United Nations. As a national of Jordan and a member of the Jordan Delegation to the United Nations in 1957, I feel it essential to comment on what Mr. Goldberg stated in so far as it specifically affects my country, Jordan (half of whose territory is under foreign, Israeli, occupation), and our Arab case in general. It should be said at the outset that the utterances of Mr. Goldberg on the Arab and Israeli conflict must be regarded as emanating from one of the most ardent Jewish supporters of Zionism and Israel.

The resolution of Nov. 22, 1957, on the Middle East was adopted when the United Nations was faced with one of the most challenging problems, which might have led to the complete disintegration of the organization and all that it stands for. The question uppermost in the minds of the delegates meeting at the time was the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war—as indeed the preamble to the said resolution emphasized. . . . Otherwise the American draft resolution would have been adopted. That American resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Goldberg and was not adopted, in its operative part conceded to Israel the wrong it committed in launching its war of aggression; and the question of withdrawal was left vague.

Secondly, there can be no peace in the Middle East so long as Israel continues to occupy Arab lands by force, following the law of the jungle, and refuses a just settlement for the refugees. Thirdly, Israel continues to confiscate and annex Arab lands, though under international law belligerent occupation does not displace or transfer the sovereignty of the territory, nor can occupied territory be annexed. Fourthly, Mr. Goldberg said that he supported Israel's demands

Mournful Numbers

By Joseph Alsop

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, Omaha, Neb.—When you come out here to the rather unpretentious headquarters of American deterrent power, you find yourself endlessly reliving the Cuban missile crisis of the autumn of 1962.

At that time, the United States enjoyed a margin of nuclear strategic power that was at least 5-to-1; and it may have been as high as 10-to-1. Despite this huge margin of superiority, and despite the wisdom and courage of President Kennedy, it is not too much to say that the leaders of the U.S. government were breathless with fear until the Cuban missile crisis ended successfully.

You find yourself haunted by these facts, out here at Offutt, nearly nine years later, for two very simple reasons. To begin with, the leaders of our Strategic Air Command are not merely convinced that the huge former American margin of power has now been lost; they are also convinced that the Soviets today probably enjoy a favorable margin of nuclear-strategic power that is now on the order of 5-to-3. This is not the view of those in the U.S. government who think that there is now "parity" between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Seen as Optimism

But the Laird claim of "parity" is squarely based on optimistic rejection of important evidence. Notably, there is the evidence, firmly believed by the SAC analysts, that the Soviets already possess an advanced ABM defense system, disguised as a system of anti-aircraft defense. The balance of power, and therefore the margin of either side, of course includes defensive strength as well as offensive strength.

As to the second reason, the power of the American deterrent has remained absolutely stable, or has even declined, for a period

of years. Small advances have been, and are being, made here and there. But SAC's B-52 force, for example, has declined from 600 to 482 aircraft. Many items of SAC's equipment, including many of the strategic missiles, have reached the stage of obsolescence. Overall, in sum, the American deterrent has been conspicuously neglected for years, if not decades.

In contrast, Soviet nuclear power has been built up, continuously, remorselessly and with surprising advances, ever since the period just after the Cuban missile crisis. The technical components of this Soviet power do not matter as much as the overall balance. That probably is 5-to-3 in the Soviet favor at present, as stated above. By 1974, or thereabouts, the balance should be at least 3-to-1 in the Soviet favor. And it could be much worse than that.

To see the dreadful meaning of this forecast, it is only necessary to think of two things. First, think of the year (and in some quarters, the plain weakness and uncertainty) that could be seen in the U.S. government in the 1962 Cuban crisis, when this country had a 5-to-1 margin over the Soviets.

The Israeli Situation

Second, think of Israel. Israel is confronted nowadays not just by her surrounding Arab enemies, but by Soviet aims and other soldiers ready to fight side-by-side with the Arabs. The Middle Eastern situation has again deteriorated gravely. The U.S. government in Washington is again talking of "war hanging out again this summer."

That is no sure prediction. But one prediction is absolutely sure. If the Soviets finally push forward their Arab clients against Israel, they will never tolerate another great defeat in the Middle East. They will stop at nothing. They will do anything that is required to "avert" a defeat—if they ever take the word of the Arab leaders who are again talking of "war hanging out again this summer."

In these circumstances, employed people in the U.S. government still prate about this country "never letting Israel be destroyed." But because of the factors above-described, they are lying. The "never" is what makes them liars. Suppose there is no way to prevent Israeli destruction? Suppose a nuclear confrontation with all the advantages on the side of the Soviets, that horrible event, the American attempt to save Israel will go beyond hand-writing, empty gestures, and United Nations twaddle.

Such are the cruel realities of the changing nuclear-strategic balance. The Soviets are clearly aiming for what the Pentagon calls a "first-strike capability." For various technical reasons, however, there is little need to fear a Soviet strike against the U.S.; at any rate in the years just ahead.

But there is every reason to fear U.S. impotence in the face of the most terrible future developments, of which a Soviet-supported attack on Israel is only one example. And U.S. impotence is sure, if the nuclear-strategic balance goes on being neglected.

C.D. WINANT.

The Calley Hymn

"The Battle Hymn of Lt. Calley" is only a convenient vehicle of public opinion, beset by a segment of the population as an available means to express their growing discontent with the war. No doubt they act in good faith, but if they are familiar with the details—not only of My Lai but also of villages in France, Italy, and Holland, whose populations were massacred by the Germans—then they might be second thoughts about their hero. He is guilty, but not of the war. He is too young for that.

We may be proud that we do not have to be conquered before we put our war criminals on trial. We do it ourselves, in public, so the world may look on and criticize us for what in other nations would be an impossibility. If only now we had the courage too—for this final act of this drama—to put the war on trial.

GEORGE S. LOCKE, Oxford, England.

Joyful

السؤال الاصل

Indiana Standard Reveals Major Find in North Sea

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP-DJ)—A group led by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has completed a confirmation well in the Torfisk field off Norway that apparently indicates they have found the North Sea's second major oil field. It is nine miles northeast of the giant Ekofisk field being developed by a group headed by Phillips Petroleum.

Honeywell Net Halved; Sales Fall

NEW YORK, April 16.—First-quarter earnings at Honeywell were cut in half from the year-ago period, the company reported today, and there is little prospect for a near-term upturn.

Dow Index Rises 2.04

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP-DJ)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended a week of sharp gains and heavy volume today by closing slightly higher in moderate trading.

Amoco-UAR Find

CAIRO, April 16 (AP-DJ)—A second oil well discovered in Egypt's western desert by Amoco UAR Oil Co. indicated that the field may produce 200,000 barrels daily, according to an Amoco spokesman.

Armco Prices For Stainless Up by 5.5-7%

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, April 16 (AP-DJ)—Armco Steel Corp. said today it will increase prices for all stainless steel mill products except tubing, effective with shipments April 26.

Moderate Price Increases Scored; N.Y. Volume Slides

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP-DJ)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended a week of sharp gains and heavy volume today by closing slightly higher in moderate trading.

VW Proposes Share Swap To Gain Full Audi Control

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, April 16 (AP-DJ)—Volkswagen announced today it is offering one share for every 2.5 Audi-NSU Auto Union shares in a bid for the remaining 10 percent of Audi's shares not controlled by VW.

AMC in Red In 2d Quarter

DETROIT, April 16 (AP-DJ)—American Motors Corp. will report a loss for its second quarter ended March 31, Alan Foster, vice-president and treasurer, said in an interview today.

Nixon Forecasts 'Very Good '72

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters)—President Nixon, buoyed by an upsurge in the country's output of goods and services, said today that 1971 will be a good year for the U.S. economy "and next year is going to be very good."

Central Bankers To Meet in Basel

BASEL, April 16 (Reuters)—Heads of the central banks of Western Europe and the United States will meet here this weekend in a session expected to produce some lively discussion but little in the way of new moves on the international monetary front.

Orders Seen Climbing

PITTSBURGH, April 16 (AP-DJ)—U.S. steelmakers report that orders are holding at the high level of recent weeks and that most mills foresee higher second-quarter shipments.

U.S. Money Supply Growth Far Over Fed's Stated Aim

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—The nation's money supply is expanding at an accelerating rate, banking figures published yesterday show, on the same date a year earlier.

Bayer Seeking Increase in Capital

FARBENFABRIKEN Bayer will ask shareholders or authority to raise the company's capital step by step to 165 million deutsche marks (\$65.05 million), an increase of 100 million DM, Bayer said. No dates for the increases have been proposed.

J & L's Decision on Dividend No Surprise to Wall Street

LOS ANGELES, April 16.—Jones & Laughlin's decision earlier this week to resume dividend payments confirms an old Wall Street saying: "What is good for the majority holder is good for the minority holder."

Stock of the Month Club

94% increase. The Stock of the Month Club concentrates on supplying its members with one recommendation each month.

General Foods Buys Swedish Co.

General Foods Corp. has acquired the largest coffee and spice firm in Sweden, Victor Engvall & Co., for an undisclosed amount of cash. Engvall, whose sales last year totaled \$53 million, has more than 30 percent of the Swedish coffee market.

British Steel Production Slumps

British steel output averaged 464,700 tons a week in March, the lowest March production level since 1963. Steel industry spokesmen attributed the decline to a "severe" cutback in orders from the manufacturing industry, which was reducing its steel inventories.

U.S. Money Supply Growth Far Over Fed's Stated Aim

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—The nation's money supply is expanding at an accelerating rate, banking figures published yesterday show, on the same date a year earlier.

Canadian Capital Spending Rises

Capital spending in Canada in 1971 is estimated at \$18.3 billion (Canadian), up from \$17.6 billion in 1970, according to the annual survey of capital spending by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. This represents a 10 percent increase over the 1970 level and the biggest gain since 1966.

Agria Settles With Esso Africa

The Algerian government and Esso Africa have signed a compensation settlement, according to the Algerian Industry and Energy Ministry. The compensation, following nationaliza-

U.S. Money Supply Growth Far Over Fed's Stated Aim

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—The nation's money supply is expanding at an accelerating rate, banking figures published yesterday show, on the same date a year earlier.

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J & L's Decision on Dividend No Surprise to Wall Street By Ernest A. Schonberger LOS ANGELES, April 16.—Jones & Laughlin's decision earlier this week to resume dividend payments confirms an old Wall Street saying: "What is good for the majority holder is good for the minority holder." As it happens, there had been expectations for a year among Wall Streeters that J&L Steel would resume payments on its common stock. The premise was that Ing-Tenco-Vought—the majority holder, with 81.4 percent of the stock—needed current cash badly and would declare itself a dividend as soon as practicable. This seemed easy to accomplish, inasmuch as the J&L board is dominated by LTV people. There were obstacles, however. One was that Jones & Laughlin ran an operating deficit four of the last five quarters and would have had to tap retained earnings, a seldom-used approach and a risky one. Then in September, 1970, J&L needed short-term working capital. It obtained a bank line of credit for \$25 million—with the proviso that J&L pay out no dividends at least until Jan. 1, 1971. New Restriction This year, J&L was again restricted by its bankers from pay-

U.S. Money Supply Growth Far Over Fed's Stated Aim NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—The nation's money supply is expanding at an accelerating rate, banking figures published yesterday show, on the same date a year earlier. In the four weeks ended April 7, the total of most checking accounts at the banks plus currency in the hands of the public—which economists call the money supply—averaged \$220.3 billion, up \$2.1 billion from the average for the four weeks ended March 17. Taken at an annual rate, this represented a 10.4 percent rate of gain in the last three months, which was far above the 7.5 percent rate of increase that the Federal Reserve System set as its target in January. Many money market analysts—and some Fed officials—believe that the money managers will have to tighten their policy a bit in the weeks ahead to get the rate of gain back down within "acceptable" limits. Short-Term Rates Up The Fed's weekly statement showed that average short-term interest rates had increased sharply last week. The hypersensitive interest charge of overnight loans between banks averaged 4.2 percent in the latest week, up from 3.95 percent the preceding week and 3.55 percent in the four weeks ended March 17. The key consideration in the Fed's recent moves in boosting short-term rates has been the rapid build-up of dollars in foreign central banks this year, and the threat that, if unchecked, this trend could create problems in international money markets. On Wednesday, the Fed held \$16 billion of marketable Treasury securities in custody for foreign central banks, an increase of \$63 million from a week earlier. This was the smallest gain in these holdings in the last nine

Nuclear Number Also Barclays Bids for Control of Overseas Unit May Become World's Second Largest Bank LONDON, April 17 (UPI)—Barclays, today, announced plans to take over its partly-owned overseas arm, Barclays Bank PLC.

Barclays Board Said That View of the Different Nature of the Two Businesses, It Was Not to Be "Some Time Before" Barclays Will Be in a "Position to Announce Proposals." 39-Year Rumors Rumors of such a bid, which was circulated for 30 years, were revived again a few days ago, and Barclays has been moving to clear up the rumors. Barclays is due to encounter new competition on the home front, where the other three of the big four British banks have just announced a joint effort to introduce a new credit card.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Yayer Seeking Increase in Capital Farbenfabriken Bayer will ask shareholders or authority to raise the company's capital step by step to 165 million deutsche marks (\$65.05 million), an increase of 100 million DM, Bayer said. No dates for the increases have been proposed. A Bayer spokesman said that 23 million DM would be taken from the reserves for capital-increase purposes. French Frozen Food Merger Set Societe Vivagel and Societe Primagel, two French frozen-food concerns, today announced merger plans. The merged company would have an annual turnover of about 200 million francs (\$6 million) and account for about 40 percent of the French market. Vivagel is owned 48 percent by Cie. du Nord, 14 percent by Generale Industrielle and 38 percent by Credit Agricole. Primagel is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cie. du Nord. Algeria Settles With Esso Africa The Algerian government and Esso Africa have signed a compensation settlement, according to the Algerian Industry and Energy Ministry. The compensation, following nationaliza-

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AAA CARS TOURS TICKETS PARIS: 9 Rue de la Paix, T. 073-85-08 LONDON: 33 Grosvenor Sq. T. 01 492-82-84 ROME: 94 V. Venezia, T. 47002

U.S. Money Supply Growth Far Over Fed's Stated Aim NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—The nation's money supply is expanding at an accelerating rate, banking figures published yesterday show, on the same date a year earlier. In the four weeks ended April 7, the total of most checking accounts at the banks plus currency in the hands of the public—which economists call the money supply—averaged \$220.3 billion, up \$2.1 billion from the average for the four weeks ended March 17. Taken at an annual rate, this represented a 10.4 percent rate of gain in the last three months, which was far above the 7.5 percent rate of increase that the Federal Reserve System set as its target in January. Many money market analysts—and some Fed officials—believe that the money managers will have to tighten their policy a bit in the weeks ahead to get the rate of gain back down within "acceptable" limits. Short-Term Rates Up The Fed's weekly statement showed that average short-term interest rates had increased sharply last week. The hypersensitive interest charge of overnight loans between banks averaged 4.2 percent in the latest week, up from 3.95 percent the preceding week and 3.55 percent in the four weeks ended March 17. The key consideration in the Fed's recent moves in boosting short-term rates has been the rapid build-up of dollars in foreign central banks this year, and the threat that, if unchecked, this trend could create problems in international money markets. On Wednesday, the Fed held \$16 billion of marketable Treasury securities in custody for foreign central banks, an increase of \$63 million from a week earlier. This was the smallest gain in these holdings in the last nine

AIR-INDIA has an immediate opening for a TELEPHONE OPERATOR. Must be fluent in English and French. Good working conditions, fringe benefits. Candidates of Swiss nationality or holders of a 'B' Permit are requested to send their applications to: 7 Chantepoulet, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

One Dollar - was worth yesterday: Austrian schillings 25.832, Belgian francs 49.63, British pound (4 per \$) 2.4185, Canadian dollar 1.00, Danish crowns 7.4630, Dutch guilders 3.80, Finnish marks 4.18, French francs 6.5180, German marks 3.6337, Greek drachmas 30.00, Italian lire 622.10, Mexican pesos 12.47, Norwegian kroner 7.1250, Portuguese escudos 203.50, Spanish pesetas 166.64, Swedish crowns 5.1628, Swiss francs 4.9375.

Foreign Stock Indexes - Today Prev. High Low. Amsterdam 128.0 126.9 128.0 112.5, Brussels 99.17 99.27 100.86 99.14, Frankfurt 141.71 141.81 146.14 139.43, London 300.0 340.0 342.0 302.3, Paris 146.14 146.15 146.72 132.40, Milan 55.10 55.50 60.00 54.34, Tokyo 101.3 101.3 104.7 99.9, Sydney 499.2 497.3 518.8 477.19, Toronto 185.64 184.15 188.94 148.09, Zurich 2464.10 2457.26 2494.10 1981.74.

New York Stock Exchange Trading - 1971 - Stocks and Bonds. High, Low, Div. in \$, Sts., First, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes various stock listings such as 344254 Camp 1.10, 344255 Camp 1.10, 344256 Camp 1.10, etc.

don't move without calling interdean international removals. Paris 265-6062, munich 351 2061, amsterdam 76 04 79, rome 47 84 32, bonn 22 04 49, stockholm 53 41 50, brussels 59 54 00, vienna 82 43 64, copenhagen TR-4561, zurich 60 20 00, frankfurt 72 75 48, geneva 43 85 30, london 01-623-5934-8, madrid 204 40 40-2, milan 650 110.

Tokyo Exchange April 16, 1971. Price Yen. Asahi Glass 310, Dai Nippon Printing 287, Fuyo Bank 278, Fuyo Photo 240, Daiichi Kangyo Bank 230, Dai Nippon Kangyo Bank 230, Daiwa Kangyo Bank 230, Industrial Bank of Japan 230, Sanwa Bank 230, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank 230, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank 230, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank 230.

ELLISAG ZUERICH Weimplatz 5, Phone: 27 41 47. Telex: 53 641. BROKERS FOR: Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Art Director - An outstanding opportunity has arisen through unforeseen circumstances. The position of ART DIRECTOR is to be filled with one of my clients, an International industry in the field of mass consumption products with INTERNATIONALLY REPUTED BRANDS. Complete familiarity with all aspects of promotion for branded products is an absolute necessity. Knowledge of another European language - German and/or French - would be of great advantage.

Continuation of New York Stock Exchange Trading. Includes listings for 344257, 344258, 344259, 344260, 344261, 344262, 344263, 344264, 344265, 344266, 344267, 344268, 344269, 344270, 344271, 344272, 344273, 344274, 344275, 344276, 344277, 344278, 344279, 344280, 344281, 344282, 344283, 344284, 344285, 344286, 344287, 344288, 344289, 344290, 344291, 344292, 344293, 344294, 344295, 344296, 344297, 344298, 344299, 344300.

GENERAL AUTOMATION IS EXPANDING IN EUROPE. Positions open for: Sales Managers, Sales Engineers, Customer Engineers, Applications Engineers. Candidates must have over 5 years related experience in one or more of the following computer fields: Process Control - Real Time - Scientific - Communications - Industrial Automation.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT - for international centre for education and educational research, Hamburg. from 1st July, 1971. English mother tongue, fluent German and/or French. university graduate (prof. education or social sciences), publications experience. Detailed curriculum vitae, work samples by 28th April to: The Director, UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION, 2 Hamburg 13, Feldstrasse 70, Federal Republic of Germany.

EXECUTIVE HANDBOOK - Management • Marketing • Manufacturing. A selective Directory-Manual of leading and specialized recruiting firms. Eighty-page guide to 270 U.S., Canadian and European management consultants, executive search and selection consultants, CPAs, and executive level agencies. Provides details of fields and industries of concentration, salary ranges, professional association, and branch offices. 1971 RECRUITERS BLUE BOOK \$9.50. Executive Directions International, 210 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10010, U.S.

GENERAL MANAGER FOR GERMANY - American bank seeks a man with German bank managerial experience to manage the bank's branch and direct its business interests in Germany. In addition to strong background in German banking the manager should have experience in appraising and administering credit to industry. Aptitude for working with U.S. subsidiaries would be a valuable asset.

Ready to move ahead in Sale or Marketing? Place your personal advertisement in SALES & MARKETING EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES THURSDAY, 29 APRIL. AMERICAN ATTORNEY seeks permanent position with American corporation in Paris. Two years practice with large American law firm in general litigation and financial area. Speaks French. Box D-2,085, Herald, Paris.

Continuation of New York Stock Exchange Trading. Includes listings for 344301, 344302, 344303, 344304, 344305, 344306, 344307, 344308, 344309, 344310, 344311, 344312, 344313, 344314, 344315, 344316, 344317, 344318, 344319, 344320, 344321, 344322, 344323, 344324, 344325, 344326, 344327, 344328, 344329, 344330, 344331, 344332, 344333, 344334, 344335, 344336, 344337, 344338, 344339, 344340, 344341, 344342, 344343, 344344, 344345, 344346, 344347, 344348, 344349, 344350.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'I', 'L', 'J-K', and 'M'.

1971 - Stocks and Bonds

Table of 1971 Stocks and Bonds, listing various securities with their prices and market movements. Includes sub-sections for '1971 - Stocks and Bonds', '1971 - Stocks and Bonds', and '1971 - Stocks and Bonds'.

Advertisement for Burnham and Company, featuring 'In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis'.

Advertisement for 'Jobs', stating 'If you're looking for one, then look first in the classified ad section of the Herald Tribune.'

Advertisement for 'Products', stating 'If you make better ones, they say, the world will beat a path to your door.'

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans with their respective prices.

Table of New Highs and Lows, listing stock symbols and their corresponding high and low prices.

Table of Chicago Futures, listing various futures contracts and their prices.

Advertisement for 'Profit from Whisky Investment', featuring 'SODDUTSCHE KLASSEN LOTTERIE' and 'DM-MILLIONAIRE FOR \$100!'.

Advertisement for 'Owner-Managers Wanted for Interesting, Exciting Career', highlighting 'As you Add Security, your Income Climbs'.

Advertisement for 'Start Full or Spare Time', offering 'We are now seeking reliable men, each to become an Owner-Manager of a nationally advertised business'.

Advertisement for 'Duraclean International', featuring 'Little over a thousand dollars of your own creates a growing, lifetime business that YOU own.'

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page' and 'X-Y-Z'.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for fund names, closing prices, and other financial metrics.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Advertisement for 'THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES' featuring 'How to gain the advantages of investment management for a \$5,000 to \$50,000 portfolio'.

Advertisement for 'THE LONDON HILTON' featuring 'Investment Management - Incorporated 1936'.

Advertisement for 'REISS & CO. BANKERS' located in Zurich.

Advertisement for 'WATCH OUT FOR MONEY!' featuring 'Austrian Lottery' and 'Government Guaranteed'.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' with a list of various investment funds and their details.

Advertisement for 'First General Resources Company' featuring 'A Public Company Established in 1932 with Assets in Excess of \$100,000,000'.

Advertisement for 'First Investors American Trust S.A.' with details about shareholding and meetings.

Advertisement for 'First Investors International Mining & Petroleum Fund S.A.' with details about shareholding and meetings.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. It is organized into sections labeled A through Z.

1971 - Stocks and Bonds, First, High, Low, Last, Chg

Table of 1971 Stocks and Bonds trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. It is organized into sections labeled S through Z.

Table titled 'Eurodollars' showing exchange rates for various currencies as of April 16, 1971.

Table titled 'European Gold Markets' showing gold prices in London and Paris as of April 16, 1971.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of International Bonds Traded in Europe, listing various bond issues, their yields, and prices.

Advertisement for Pacific-West International Corporation, featuring a large headline: 'Neuwirth International Fund NV gained 74% in fifteen months' and 'Dow Jones gained only 15.4%'. It includes a line graph showing performance over time and contact information for the company.

